The Leading Motor House of Asia:
BOMBAY CYCLE AND MOTOR AGENCY,
HORNBY ROAD, FORT, BOMBAY.

The Bombay Chronicle

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The World's Best Cycles and Motor Cars
can be obtained from
BOMBAY CYCLE AND MOTOR AGENCY,
HORNBY ROAD, BOMBAY.

VOL. II NO. 73 BOMBAY: WEDNESDAY, MARCH 25, 1914 ONE ANNA.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR & ORIENTAL S. N. COMPANY.
MAIL SERVICE.
LIST OF DEPARTURES.
FROM BOMBAY FOR
MARSEILLES & LONDON.

BOMBAY to MARSEILLES in.....13 days.
BOMBAY to LONDON via MARSEILLES by rail in ..... 16 ,,
BOMBAY to PLYMOUTH by sea in... 19 ,,
BOMBAY to LONDON by sea in ... 20 ,,

Except during the South West Monsoon when the journeys will occupy one additional day.

Date of Sailing	Steamers.	Tons	Connecting at Adenwith	To
1914				
25th. March	Macedonia	10500	.....	...
*1st April	Salsette	6000	Moldavia†	10000
4th. ,,	Himalaya	7000	.....	...
11th. ,,	Arabia	8000	.....	...
18th. ,,	Salsette	6000	Medina ...	12500
25th. ,,	Caledonia	11000	.....	...
*29th. ,,	Salsette	6000	Mongolia	10000
2nd May.	Arcadia	7000	.....	...
9th. ,,	Caledonia	8000	.....	...
16th. ,,	Salsette	6000	Malwa ...	110 0
23rd. ,,	Persia	6000	.....	...
30th. ,,	Salsette	6000	Mooltan ...	10000
6th June.	Macedonia	10500	.....	...
13th ,,	Salsette	6000	Morea	11000
20th ,,	India	8000	.....	...
27th ,,	China	8000	Malwa	12500
	Arabia	8000	.....	

All the above Steamers are fitted with WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.

†This vessel will call at Naples.

Passengers for Brindisi tranship to connecting Steamers at Port Said

Tenders leave the BALLARD PIER on the day of sailing. All passengers must attend at that place at 12-30 p.m. for medical inspection by the Health Officer of the Port.

Friends of Passengers cannot go on board the Mail Steamer.

*INTERMEDIATE PASSENGER STEAMERS.

The S. S. "HIMALAYA" 7,000 tons will leave Bombay at 2 p.m. on Wednesday, 1st April, 1914.

The S. S. "ARCADIA" 7,000 tons will leave Bombay at 4 p.m. on Wednesday, the 29th April, 1914, direct for MARSEILLES, PLYMOUTH and LONDON, conveying Passengers in ONE CLASS only at SPECIAL FARES as follows.

	SINGLE	RETURN.
	"A" rate "B" rate.	"A" rate "B" rate.
To MARSEILLES ...Rs.	594 or Rs. 495	Rs. 891 or Rs. 742-8.
" LONDON ..... ,,	627 or Rs. 528	Rs. 940-8 or Rs. 792.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS CHINA, AUSTRALIA, and NEW ZEALAND.

The Company's Steamers leave Bombay fortnightly, usually on WEDNESDAY, taking passengers for the Straits, China, and Japan, and Return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

For accommodation and further information apply to.

A. R. BURNEY.
Acting Superintendent,
P. & O. S. N. Co., Bombay.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

To Japan via Singapore, Hongkong and Shanghai.

Steamers.	Commander.	Ton	Arrival	Departure
Hakone Maru.	Terada	3785	10th. Mar.	27th Mar.
Colombo Maru	Kawashima	4709	26th. ,,	4th. April.
Bombay Maru	Komatsubara	4625	31st. ,,	7th. ,,
Kamakura Maru	Hori	6126	6th. April.	17th. ,,
Rangoon Maru	Date	5143	16th. ,,	27th. ,,
Kawachi Maru	Christiansen	6163	26th. ,,	7th. May.
Penang Maru	Murasumi	4936	6th ,,	17th. ,,
Tsuna Maru	Shinobe	618	16th. May.	27th May.

For Freight apply to—
T. IBUKIYAMA,
Manager,
York Building
Hornby Road, Bombay.

STANDARD OIL COMPANY OF NEW YORK.

MARSHALL'S BUILDING,
BALLARD ROAD, BOMBAY.

BRAND	Price Rs. a. p.
Snowflake 150 deg	.....6 0 2 per case.
White Rose 150 deg	..... 5 12 2 per case.
Chester Brand 125 deg	..... 5 2 2 per case.
Devoe's Brilliant 125 deg	..... 5 0 2 per case.
Tiger Brand 125 deg	..... 4 15 2 per case.
Monkey Brand 125 deg	..... 4 15 2 per case.
White Camelia 125 deg. (in tins)	..... 4 6 0 per 2 tins.
Camel Brand 125 deg. (in tins)	..... 4 6 0 per 2 tins.
Elephant Brand 125 deg. (in tins)	..... 4 6 0 per 2 tins.
Elephant Brand 125 deg. (in bulk)	..... 3 12 0 per 8 Imp. gals

The Company's Local Agents sell all or any of the above oils at the prices stated. Deliveries of bulk oil, on Malabar Hill and Cumballa Hill, are made at half an anna extra charge for coolie hire to cover the increased cost of haulage.

All cases oil sold by Standard Oil Co. of New York IS IMPORTED IN CASES.

Bandra Agent adds one anna to the above prices excepting for bulk.

Cooria, Andheri and Thana Agents add one anna to the above prices.

Order books supplied gratis on application.
Manager.

SHIPPING.

ELLERMAN'S
CITY AND HALL LINES.
(JOINT SERVICE).
AUTUMN SAILINGS 1914.

Steamers	Tons	Leave Liverpool about.	Leave Miles or Naples about.	Due Bombay about.
				1914
*City of Poona	7467	2nd July	10th July.	24th July
*City of Calcutta	7630	1st Aug.	9th Aug.	23rd Aug
*City of York	7511	14th Aug.	22nd Aug.	5th Sep.
City of Manchester	5551	22nd Aug.	.....	14th. Sep
†City of Marseilles	8800	19th Sep	26th Sep.	11th. Oct. 5
*City of Glasgow	6529	28th Sep	6th. Oct.	21st Oct
†City of Paris	9232	10th Oct	17th Oct.	31st Oct
*City of Poona	7467	22nd Oct	30th Oct.	13th Nov.
City of Sparta	5415	30th Oct.	.....	21st Nov.
†City of Calcutta	7636	7th Nov	14th Nov	29th Nov
*Trafford Hall	5321	17th Nov.	25th Nov	11th Dec
City of Manchester	5551	5th Dec	.....	28th Dec

*Calling at Naples.
Calling at Marseilles.
†Calling Karachi direct.

FARE	1st Class Single.	1st Class Return.	2nd Cl Single	2nd Cl Return
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Marseilles ..	578	891	429	649
London via Marseilles ..	653	1091	489	809
Liverpool ..	605	957	463	704
London via Marseilles out from Liverpool ..	..	999	..	*787

Concessions granted to Families, Railway Employees, Hospital Nurses, Missionaries, Tea Planters, etc.

Officers of the Army are exempted from the penalty attached to overstaying their leave by reason of delay in arrival of steamer, provided it is timed to arrive within the period of their leave.

The A and C class steamers carry a duly qualified Surgeon and experienced Stewardess.

A and C class steamers have Electric Light and Fan, fitted in each cabin FREE OF CHARGE.

The Fares advertised include Free Passage by B. I. Steamer between Bombay and Karachi and vice-versa.

Through booking in connection with Nord-deutcher Lloyd and Cunard Lines.

Most of the above steamers are fitted with "WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY."

For passages and full particulars apply to:—Bombay,—Messrs. Ed. Bats and Sons' Agency.

KILLICK NIXON & Co.,

Karachi: Messrs. Forbes, Forbes, Campbell and Co., Ltd.

BANKING.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LIMITED

ESTABLISHED 1880.
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL...Yen. 48,00,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL ..... ,, 30,000,000
RESERVE FUND ..... ,, 18,550,000

HEAD OFFICE: YOKOHAMA.

Branches and Agencies at

Antung Hsien	Liaoyang	Osaka
Changchun	Calcutta	Pekin
Dairel Dalney)	London	Ryojun (Port Arthur)
Hankow	Lyons	
Harbin	Fengtien	San Francisco
Hongkong	(Mukden)	Shanghai
Honolulu	Nagasaki	Tienling
Kobe	Newchwang	Tientsin
	New York.	Tokyo
Los Angles	Cal. U.S.A.	Tsingtan.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved customers and interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000 provided that the amount of half-yearly interest is not less than Rs. 5.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for one year and shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business transacted.

N. IGARASHI, Manager.

Post Box N. 207.
Hornby Road Fort, Bombay.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA LIMITED.

Medows Street, Fort, BOMBAY.

(Incorporated in the United Kingdom.)
Subscribed Capital £2,000,000
Paid-up Capital £1,000,000
Reserve Fund £1,040,000

Head Office.
26, Bishopsgate, London, E.C.
Branches.

Calcutta	Chittagong	Zanzibar
Bombay	Rangoon	Mombasa
Madras	Mandalay	Nairobi
Karachi	Colombo	Nakuru
Lahore	Kandy	Kisuma
Amritsar	Newera-Eliya	Jinja
Delhi	Aden (Camp)	Kampala
Cawnpore	Aden (Steamer Point)	Entebbe
Tuticorin		
Cochin		

FIXED DEPOSITS.

The Bank receives Fixed Deposits for One Year and shorter periods at rates of interest to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

are opened for Approved Customers, and interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on Daily Balances from Rs. 1,000 up to 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE.

payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, Africa and Australia, purchased or collected.

DRAFTS.

are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the Principal Cities of Europe, Africa, America and Australia. Remittances may be made by telegram.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks and Shares and receives same for safe custody realising Interest and Dividends when due.

Loans and Cash Credits granted on approved securities

RALPH KIDD,
Acting Manager.

Post Box 141.

SHIPPING.

BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

INTEND to DESPATCH STEAMERS as follows:—

FOR KARACHI.
WEEKLY FROM VICTORIA DOCK.

Vessels. Tons. Sailing Date. Time. Routes
DWARKA, 1695, Thur. 26th Mar. 9 a.m. ‡C.M.
LHASA, 2184, Fri. 27th Mar. *6 a.m., Direct
LINGA, 2185, Mon. 30th March 11 a.m. †P. D. & C. M.
‡Cutch Mandvie.
†Porebunder, Dwarka and Cutch Mandvie.
*Or later on arrival of English mail steamer.

FOR KARACHI AND BUSRAH.
(Weekly.)

S S. "DWARKA", 1695 tons, on Thursday the 26th March, calling at Muscat, Bushire and Mahomerah.

FOR KARACHI AND PERSIAN GULF PORTS.
(Weekly.)

S.S. "BARODA" 3,172 tons, on Thursday, the 26th March, calling at Verawal, Mangrol, Karachi, Pasni, Charbar, Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Henjam, Linga, Bahrein, Bushire, Koweit, Mahomerah and Busrah.

FOR SEYCHELLES EAST AND SOUTH AFRICA.
(Fortnightly).

Steamer.	Tonnage.	Sailing on or about.
†PELTA	3418	Thursday 2nd April.
*DALHOUSIE	4418	,, 16th ,,
†PURNEA	3306	,, 30th ,,
*PUNDUA	3305	,, 14th May.

†Calls at Lamoo, Mombasa, Zanzibar, Beira, Delagoa Bay and Durban.
*Calls at Seychelles, Mombasa, Zanzibar, Mozambique, Beira, Delagoa Bay and Durban.
Passengers may book through to Cape Colony ports transhipping at Durban to the steamers of the Union Castle or other Line.

FOR RANGOON OR CALCUTTA.
(Direct.)

Frequent sailings with onwards connections to ports in Arracan, Burma, Strait, Settlement Mauritius, Australia and New Zealand.

Terms and rates of freight and passage may be arranged with,

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co., Agents.
Nicol Road near Ballard Pier,
Bombay.

25th March, 1914.

FOR ADVERTISEEMENT RATES APPLY
THE MANAGER,
"BOMBAY CHRONICLE,"
Medows Street,
Fort, BOMBAY.

SHIPPING.

ANCHOR LINE.

The following sailing have now been arranged:—

Steamer.	Tonnage.	Captain.	Leave Bomby
OLYMPIA ...	5124	J. Kinnaird	25th ,, ,,
CIRCASSIA...	6722	C. F. Osborne, R.N.R.	7th Apl. ,,
SCINDIA	5106	Wm. Kelso	21st ,, ,,
CASTALIA ...	6388	G. Mitchell	1st May ,,
ELYSIA	6368	J. A. Coverley	23rd ,, ,,
Massilia	5091	J. Thomson	9th June 1914
Olympia	5124	J. Kinnaird	24th June 1914
Circassia	6722	C.S. Osborne R.N.R.	11th July 1914
Scindia	5106	Wm. Kelso	25th July 1914
Castalia	6388	G. Mitchell	10th. Aug. 1914
Elysia	6368	J.A. Coverley	24th Aug. 1914
Massilia	5091	J. Thomson	12th Sept. 1914
Olympia	5124	J. Kinnaird	23rd Sept. 1914
Circassia	6722	C.S.Osborne R.N.R.	12th Oct. 1914
Scindia	5106	Wm. Kelso	21st Oct. 1914
Castalia	6388	G. Mitchell	6th Nov. 1914
Elysia	6368	J A.Coverley	21st Nov. 1914

ALL STEAMERS FITTED WITH MARCONI WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.

All the four berth cabins have now been given up and in future only three persons will be berthed in the cabins that originally held four.

FARES.

	Single, Rs.	Return. Rs.
Bombay to Suez	413	627
Bombay to Port Said	446	677
Bombay to Marseilles and back from Liverpool	578	924
Bombay to London overland from Marseilles and back from Liverpool	653	999
Bombay to Gibraltar	590	891
Bombay to Liverpool	605	957
Bombay to New York	841	1,429
Bombay to Cairo, including train fares from Suez	446	

All return tickets are available for 2 years.

Concessions granted to Families, Railway employees, Hospital Nurses, Missionaries, Tea-Planters, etc.

Each steamer carries a duly qualified Surgeon and experienced Stewardess and is fitted with every comfort.

All steamers have electric lights and electric fans in every cabin free of charge.

Officers of the Army are exempted from the penalty attached to overstaying their leave by reason of delay in arrival of steamers provided it is timed to arrive within the period of their leave.

The advertised rates to Europe include free passage by B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer between Karachi and Bombay.

Through tickets to America per Anchor Cunard Joint Passenger Service.

For any further information regarding passage, apply to the undersigned.

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents, Bombay.

FELICE CORNAGLIA,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

Caters for large and small parties in his usual recherche style.

ESTIMATES ON APPLICATION

83-85, Medows Street, } BOMBAY.
7, Esplanade Road. }

ARSENAL ROAD, POONA.

Telegrams: "Cornaglia." Telephone No. 24.

BANKING.

THE PUNJAB NATIONAL BANK, LIMITED.

(ESTABLISHED 15TH MAY, 1895.)
Capital Authorised ..... Rs. 20,00,000
Capital Issued ..... Rs. 15,00,000
Capital Paid up ..... Rs. 9,88,153
Reserve Fund (in Govt. Papers) Rs. 10,00,000

HEAD OFFICE—LAHORE.
Branches—

Amritsar, Bombay, Calcutta, Cawnpore, Delhi, D. I. Khan, Ferozepore, Gujranwali, Jullundhur, Karachi, Kasur, Lahore City, Lyllpur, Ludhiana, Multan City, Peshwar City, Ambalia City, Rawalpindi, Sargodha, Sialkote, and Srinagar.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are opened and interest allowed at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for 12 months and shorter periods at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.

SAVINGS BANK DEPOSITS. Sums as low as Rs. 5 received and interest allowed at 3½ per cent. per annum.

LOANS OVERDRAFTS, and CASH CREDITS. The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved security.

CHEQUES, HUNDIS, BILLS, etc., of outstations are bought, collected, and discounted.

For other particulars, and rules of business apply to—

SRI RAM, B.A.,
Manager.

THE SOUND INVESTMENT AGENCY.

EVERY description of Shares and Securities bought and sold at the most favourable rates. Expert and reliable advice and information given free of charge to Investors. The Investors' Referee, a monthly guide giving quotations of shares and securities, sent gratis on application. List of daily quotations forwarded if required. Great facility afforded to mofusil customers. Orders of any amount promptly executed and thorough satisfaction guaranteed. Highest reference given.
21, Hummum Street, Fort, Bombay.

BANKING.

THE EASTERN BANK LIMITED.
(Incorporated in England.)

HEAD OFFICE: 4, Crosby Square, London, E. C.
Branches at: Bombay, Calcutta and Baghdad.
Subscribed Capital £1,000,000
Paid up Capital ..... £ 400,000
Reserve Fund ..... £ 15,000
Reserve Liability of Shareholders ..... £ 600,000

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The Rt. Hon. Lord Balfour of Burleigh, K.T.
Sir Jacob E. Sassoon, Bart. (Messrs. E. D. Sassoon and Co.).
Emile Francqui, Esq. (Director of the Societe Generale de Belgique.)
James Leigh Wood, Esq., C. M. G. (Messrs. Brown, Shipley and Co.)
J. C. Georges Bouillat, Esq., (Director of the Societe Generale de Paris).
J. S. Haskell, Esq. (Messrs. E. D. Sassoon and Co.)
G. Bromley-Martin, Esq., (of Martins Bank, Ltd.

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Sir Jacob Sassoon, Bart.
A. J. RAYMOND, Esq.
Sir Dinshaw Maneckjee Petit, Bart.

BOMBAY OFFICE.

Corner of Churchgate Street and Hornby Road.

INTEREST ALLOWED ON FIXED DEPOSITS FOR ONE OR TWO YEARS AT THE RATE OF 4½ per cent. PER ANNUM.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and FIXED DEPOSITS received for shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

INTEREST ALLOWED on SAVINGS DEPOSITS ACCOUNTS at 3½ per cent. per annum. Copies of the Rules may be obtained on application.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE purchased loans and credits granted on approved security and every description of Banking and Exchange business undertaken.

PURCHASES AND SALES of British and Foreign Securities effected on the usual terms.

SECURITIES received for Safe Custody, and interest and dividends collected for clients.

W. M. ANDERSON,
Manager.

THE BURMAH OIL CO., LD.

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B. O. C. PETROL.
B. O. C. MOTOR OILS.
AND GREASES.
B. O. C. CANDLES.

Agents:—SHAW WALLACE & Co.,
TAJ BUILDINGS.
Wallace Street, BOMBAY.
TELEPHONE NO. 102.

STEEL BARLESS PIANOS.

Those executants who are interested in the construction and history of the Pianoforte upon which they perform, and who can trace and have followed with close attention the addition of the various improvements in the Pianoforte generally will, all the more, relish the delicious touch and soulful tone of the English-made

BROADWOOD
NEW BARLESS GRAND PIANO

which we are now exhibiting at our Piano Saloon.

Broadwood's new system of construction is entirely opposed to the accepted canon of piano making. Instead of an unyielding frame of cast iron, an elastic but very powerful frame of steel is used, all internal bars are omitted, a free toned open frame has been substituted for the "gridiron" casting and the results are the Barless Cnanofortes.

The resilience of the new patent frame has a great influence upon the tone of the Pianoforte and John Broadwood and Sons, as the result of constant experiments carried on during a long period, have perfected a construction which, like so many other great Broadwood improvements, is a beautiful simplification of design, and at the same time immensely facilitates the production of tone-equality of hitherto unattainable purity and breadth.

The development of the new system has become possible only with the latest advances of the metallurgical art, for, until quite recently, steel castings such as Messrs Broadwood now use could not be manufactured.

The verdict of the jury at the last International Exhibition, held at Paris, was that Pianofortes made with the Broadwood Barless or open frame are unsurpassed for purity, equality and freedom of tone. It may be added that gradation of power which a one of the musician's greatest materials can be more easily utilized in the Barless Broadwood than any other Pianoforte with the ordinary framing.

Sole Agents For Broadwood Pianos.

MARCKS & Co., Ltd.
BOMBAY AND POONA.

ALL INDIA UNITED INSURANCE Co.
LIMITED.
FIRE LIFE

CAPITAL Rs. 50,00,000.

Subscribed. Rs. 25,00,000 Paid up Capital, Rs. 5,00,000. Claims paid about Rs. 2,00,000 both Fire and Life.

Funds Invested in Government Securities.
Necessary security has been deposited with the Government of India under the New Insurance Act.

INFLUENTIAL AND EXPERIENCED AGENTS REQUIRED.
Means. M. M. SHIRAZEE & SONS, SECRETARIES.

BANKING.

THE BOMBAY MERCHANTS' BANK LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE:—APOLLO STREET.

Branches:—
Mumbadevi (Bombay) and Ahmedabad.
Authorised and Subscribed Capital Rs. 1,00,00,000.

Interest on fixed deposits for 12 months at 5 per cent p. a. Savings Bank 4 per cent. Current accounts on daily balances 3 per cent. at Bombay.

Rates for short deposits and information regarding terms of any other Banking business to be ascertained on application.

JAINARAYAN HINDUMAL DANI,
Managing Director.

THE BOMBAY WIDOWS' PENSION FUND.
Ld., ESTABLISHED 1876.
No. 273, Hornby Road, next to Fire Brigade Station.
Funded Capital of Rs. 1,88,600
Bankers—The Bank of Bombay.

OBJECT.—The object of the Fund is to enable married persons to make provision after their death for their wives in the shape of a monthly pension for life. Subscriptions are based upon a very low scale. No distinction between European and Indian lives. Funds are invested in Government and other approved securities. Thirty per cent. of the total subscription is refunded to a subscriber in the event of his wife pre-deceasing him. Twelve months' grace is allowed for paying subscription in the event of a subscriber losing his employment. Liberal commission is offered to canvassers.

GAJANAN SANDANAND DESAI,
Secretaries and Treasurers.

NORWICH UNION FIRE INSURANCE SOCIETY, LIMITED.
Established 1797.
FIRE, MARINE & ACCIDENT.
PHŒNIX ASSURANCE CO., LTD.
Established 1782.
FIRE & MARINE.
BRITISH AND FOREIGN MARINE INSURANCE CO., LTD.
WESTERN (MARINE) ASSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.
WORLD MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

A General Agents for the above First Class English Offices we are accepting Fire, Marine and Accident business.

Applications for rates and terms will receive prompt attention.

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
General Agents
GRAHAM'S BUILDING,
Fort.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVTS.

TRADE ANNOUNCEMENTS under the above heading are charged.

	Rs.	a.
Per Line.....	0	4
Minimum charge.....	1	0

CONTRACT RATES for three, six and twelve months can be had on application to THE MANAGER.

DAVAR'S COLLEGE OF COMMERCE, Economics, Law and Banking. The Premier College in India: patronised by Princes, and recognised by other High Authorities. Best Examination results. 80, Esplanade Road. 332

ESTATE OFFICES.—Increase your business 10 times by retaining a specially qualified manager. Easy terms. Satisfaction guaranteed. Please write to Box No. 344, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 1943

MAHABLESHWAR and PANCHGANI.—For seats in Mail Motors or Reserved Cars from Wathar apply to THE MAHABLESHWAR MOTOR SERVICE Co., Ltd., Mahableshwar. 1989b.

YOUR PIANO—Does it need tuning or repairing. We place the services of thoroughly competent workman at your disposal. Our charges are moderate and whatever we do for your instrument we guarantee it will be done as well as it is possible. MARCKS and Co., Ltd., Bombay and Poona, Agents for the World-known Bluthner Pianos. 1011

WANTED.

WANTED Agents on salary. Apply to THE IMPERIAL PROVIDENT INSURANCE SOCIETY, DELHI. 2010

WANTED:—BACHELOR to share furnished FLAT in Middle Colaba. E. L. and F. Apply No. 522, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 1400

WANTED—At Thana, by a European, a suitable house, from the 1st April, 1914. Apply Box No. 297, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 2026

WANTED SURVEYOR for P. W. D. Salary 50—60. Apply sharp to SERVICE SECURING AGENCY, 201, Hornby Road, Bombay. 2027

WANTED an Eurasian or East Indian CUTTER having good experience for Gent's Tailoring Co. Apply sharp to Box No. 524, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 1402

A COOK for Officers' Mess, 1st York and Lancaster Regt., Jubbulpore. Wages Rs. 80 rising to Rs. 100. Copies of testimonials, which will not be returned, may be sent to MESS PRESIDENT. 1343

MEDICAL.—WANTED AT ONCE. A good all round young European Doctor to assist another in a growing practice in Bengal. Good prospects for smart man. Address "MEDICO," Messrs. COX & Co., Calcutta. 1348

WANTED Persons to apply for FREE Particulars on "AMERICAN MONEY-MAKING ENTERPRISES." A spare time work to make fortune. NOORANI Brothers, Box AB.-7 Bhavnagar. 1742

WANTED for the A. V. Standard IV of a Local High School a PARSI TEACHER.—Apply with copies of testimonials to Box No. 353, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 1992.

EXPERIENCED Indian Journalist would be glad to act as PRIVATE SECRETARY to Bombay Public Man. Free in the mornings. Highest references. Apply to Box No. 523, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 1401

WANTED:—A DAILY or RESIDENT GOVERNESS for two little boys, 5 and 3 years of age, Kindergarten training essential. Must be PURE EUROPEAN, and under 30 years of age of pleasant disposition and fond of children. Residence in Bombay, hills or seaside in hot weather. Liberal salary and pleasant home in refined Indian family. Apply to Box No. 324, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 1813a

WANTED A MOTOR FOREMAN.—An experienced European to take charge of the NEW MOTOR Department opened in connection with the FORT COACH FACTORY, Mody Bay, Frere Road. One who is thoroughly conversant with Motor Machinery and Electric appliances need only apply. Good salary. Full time necessary.

Also WANTED CHAUFFEURS and native WORKMEN to work under the Superintendent. 1985.

WANTED AMBITIOUS MEN

Desirous of qualifying themselves for good positions to read this carefully, as vacancies are constantly occurring for men in all professions.

We can prepare you in your own home, privately, in your spare time, at a reasonable cost, to obtain a well-paid position, improve your present, position, or increase your salary. You need not leave your present employment. Over 120 Courses taught in the following professions and trades:—

Accountancy	Engineering in all branches
Advertising	Salesmanship
Agricultural	Poultry Farming
Analytical Chemistry	Mining
Applied Art	Dairy Farming
Business Training	

Mention profession in which you are interested and write for free prospectus to:—

THE REGISTRAR

International Correspondence Schools Dept. AES.

11, Hummum Street, Fort, BOMBAY.

WANTED.

WANTED immediately FIRST CLASS DENTAL MECHANIC. Apply Drs. BOYES and CARR, Dental Surgeons, 107, Esplanade Road, Bombay. 2019

WANTED SERVICE by an L. M. & S., on SEA or LAND. Apply to Box No. 349, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 1968

WANTED.—3RD OFFICER for Indian Government Telegraph Steamer "Patrick Stewart." Particulars of service, pay, etc., will be furnished on application to THE DIRECTOR, Indo-European Telegraph Department, Karachi. 1341

EUROPEAN EXPERT wishes to interest ENERGETIC BUSINESS MAN to start a PENCIL FACTORY ON SOUND LINES. Must have 2 LAKHS CAPITAL at disposal. Profits large. Address ERNEST LUBER, Watson's Hotel, Bombay. 2011

WANTED a CLERK with experience of Public Works Department Accounts to work as a Deputy Accountant on the Temporary Establishment in the Executive Engineer's office at Malshiras on Rs. 50 p. m. Applications will be received by the undersigned till 15th April, 1914.

V. N. VARTAK,
Executive Engineer,
Malsiras District,
Nira Right Bank Canal.

Malsiras, 15th March, 1914. 2025

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE.—Bull-terrier pups, sire Peter Lillington winner of 24 cups in the last 18 months. Apply LUGARD, Amraoti. 1338

HANDS & SON, Jubbulpore, have the following series of Lantern Slides for sale.

1. Masterpieces of Modern Art.
2. A Way at the 300.
3. The Bible and the Monuments.
4. The Romance of a Reign (Queen Victoria's) made by the Woodbury Process. At London prices plus duty and share of freight. 1339

FOR SALE.—Dark Grey W. G. about 16 hands, 9 years. Up to weight. Good mouth and manners, and carries a lady. Active and safe across country, would make good pig-sticker. Believed quite sound. Broken to harness but not trapped recently. Price Rs. 800.

Open to reasonable offer.

Apply to P. HEMINGWAY, I.C.S.,
1337 Betul, C. P.

FOR SALE.—(The property of Colonel Lloyd Jones, I.M.S.)

1 A 4-wheel, rubber-tyred, skeleton stanhope-phaeton by Dykes, Calcutta; built to order.

Fitted with pole and shafts—also a footbrake.

2 A set of pair-horse harness.

Both 1 and 2 are in first class condition. Apply:—

Messrs. HORMUSJEE SORABJEE & SONS,
2018 Queen's Road.

FOR SALE.—OWNER GOING HOME AT ONCE. B. W. M. NANCY, rising 7, I. P. A. C. life. Well measured, will make first class polo pony. Perfest lady's hack and fast trapper. Up to 12 stone. Absolutely sound. Rs. 850 (near offer).

English Buggy, excellent condition, yellow bicycle wheels, very smart. Also set good black English harness, lamps, etc. Tyres used six months. Cost without harness, Rs. 600 last July. Rs. 450 (near offer).

Turnout, Rs. 1,150.

Apply Capt. K. E. COOPER,
1336 110th Mahratta L. I., Belgaum.

A 3 H.-P. Free engine, 2 speed gear, All-days and Onions 1913 model Motor Bicycle, in perfect running order, complete with 3 butt ended inner tubes. (1 new), acetylene lamp and generator, pump, full repair outfit and spares, condition good as new. Not run 700 miles. Price Rs. 750, offers considered.

Also the property of Capt. J. L. BUXTON, gone home.

A Bay Waler Horse, aged, 16 hands. Very good pigsticker and quiet to ride. Has been laid up owing to fall, but is now going sound. Price Rs. 400, offers considered.

Apply J. D. CALVERT, Rifle Brigade, The Fort, Delhi. 1349

FOR SALE.—Property of Officers at the Cavalry School.

G. A. G. SEAGULL, rising eleven yrs.
2. B. A. G. REPULSE, 11 yrs.
3. Br. C. B. G. DURBAR, 6 yrs.
4. Blk. W. M. ESTELLE, 8 yrs.
5. Ch. W. G. JERRY, 7 yrs.
6. B. C. B. M. PRETTY POLLY, 9 yrs.
7. B. A. H. LANCELOT, 8 yrs.
8. G. A. G. MUSTAPHA, 8 yrs.
9. B. A. H. JOHN MORLEY, 6 yrs.
10. Br. W. G. A. B., 9 yrs.

The above can be seen and tried at Jubbulpore until March 28th. Up to various weights. Prices from Rs. 750 to Rs. 1,500.

For particulars apply to S. RAILSTON, 18th Lancers, c/o H. B. LEAROYD, Esq., Jubbulpore. 1350

FOR SALE.—OWNER TRANSFERRED. Br. W. M. QUEENIE BOWAN, 6 yrs., 14-1 C. T. C. Rs. 1,800.

2. G. W. M. LADY AMHERST, 6 yrs., 14 hds. C. T. C., by Amherst ex Lady Mary. Rs. 1,700.

3. B. Arab Geld. LITTLE DIAMOND, aged. Tournament pony, well-bred. Rs. 900 or offer.

All light weight ponies and believed absolutely sound, 1 and 2 are exceptionally fast and should do well in good company on the flat. Bought last autumn and now playing slow chukkers and coming on well.

For further particulars apply Capt. F. B. SHETTLE, I.M.S., Sholapur.

The ponies can be seen and tried in Goona on application to POLO SECRETARY, 38th C. I. H. 1351

FOR SALE.

BARGAIN IN MOTOR CYCLE TYRES!! 100 Tyres to be cleared 40 pe rcent. off List. THE GREAT WESTERN MOTOR Co., Rampart Row. 1941

DARK ROAN whaler gelding 8 years splendid going horse for turn out Rs. 300/- Apply to Box No. 354, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 1969

FOR SALE.—3½ H.-P. Triumph Motor merless ejector high velocity (cordite) tion but sound. Rs. 400. Offers considered. Apply P. M. BAKER, I.C.S., Raipur, C. P. 1340

LATEST MODEL OVERLAND MOTOR CARS—We can OFFER balance of stock at very low prices to clear 25-30 h.-p. 4 cylinder, quick detachable rims, fully equipped, silent running, economical upkeep, going at bargain prices. Only a limited number, apply immediately:—

AMERICAN AUTOMOBILE COMPANY,
35, Medows Street,
1508 Bombay.

FOR SALE.—OWNER GOING ON LEAVE. B.W.M. EVORA, I.P.A.C., aged. A good heavy weight Pony, has played in tounaments. Snaffle mouth, excellent across country, and good jumper. Has carried a lady and would make delightful lady's hack. Price Rs. 1,200. Apply to J.T. TURNER, Rajkumar College, Rajkot. 1337

FOR SALE—The property of Captain A. H. M. Wilson, one two-wheeled dog-cart by Dykes of Calcutta in very good condition painted black picked out with light blue. Suitable for pony or horse recently done up. Price Rs. 250 or near offer.

One set black English harness in very good condition. Price Rs. 70 or near offer.

One Bosca 6 lbs. Exercising saddle suitable for steeple chasing. Price Rs. 80 or near offer.

For further particulars apply CAPTAIN A. H. M. WILSON, Government House, Bombay. 2028

FOR SALE.—12 H.-P. 4 Cylinder Staines' Simplex Car, Coventry Simplex Engine, 2 seater with dickey. Rotax lighting equipment with 7 electric lamps. Stewart precision carburettor. Tyres nearly new. In excellent running order and complete with horn, hood, stepney and spares ..... Rs. 2,250

2¼ F. N. Motor Bicycle with 2 speed gear, tyres in good order. Old but quite serviceable and in good running order ..... ,, 300

Astronomical Telescope, 9¼ inch mirror on heavy equatorial stand, divided circles, 7 eye-pieces, a first class instrument ..... ,, 500

Sold as owner is going home.

Captain A. ff. GARRETT, R.E.,
1344 Kamptee, C. P.

TO BE LET.

TO BE LET at Byculla opposite Victoria Gardens LARGE or SMALL GODOWNS in premises of Tramway Stables. Apply WITHIN. 1779

TO LET for the Season—April-June, "Bright-Land",—sitting, dining and 3 bedrooms fully furnished. For particulars, apply Dr. P. M. TALEYARKHAN, Chowpatty. 2029

BOARD AND LODGE at moderate rates. Good table, personal supervision. Apply to Mrs. CARVALHO "shifted" to Sanklee Terrace, Next the Firebrigade Station, Block No. 11, 2nd floor, Byculla. 2022

A NICELY situated airy three storied SPACIOUS BUNGALOW at Mahaluxmi. Suitable for Sardars and Chiefs. Wholly or in parts apply JAGMOHANDAS VANDRAVANDAS 63, Warden Road. 1966

TO LET.—A BUNGALOW on the Parel Hill with out-houses and stable.

Apply to

VASANTRAO ANANDRAO DABHOLKAR,
1973 Esplanade Cross Road.

OFFICES, small and large TO LET on Esplanade in the vicinity of Exchange suitable for Brokers and Merchants, doing Export and Import business. Rent from Rs. 20 to 80. Apply sharp to Messrs. HIRALAL & Co., Solicitors, 24, Espulanade Road. 2005

TO BE LET—Two FLATS in "SORAB HOUSE," Apollo Bunder. This is one of the best houses in the vicinity of the Bunder. Rent moderate. Apply to

E. W. FLOWER & SON,
House Agents.
Dalal Street,
Office Tel. No. 2611.
House Tel. No. 458. 2004

TO BE LET—A flat in "NORTHCOTE HOUSE," Apollo Bunder. Rent Rs. 160.

A flat in "SARGENT HOUSE," Apollo Bunder. Rent Rs. 115.

The ground floor of "ROOSEVELT HOUSE." Apollo Bunder. Rent moderate.

The ground floor of a Bungalow in Middle Colaba, with stabling. Rent Rs. 150. Apply to

E. W. FLOWER & SON,
House Agents.
Dalal Street,
Office Tel. No. 2611.
House Tel. No. 458. 2004

TO BE LET—Very large office premises with extensive godowns on Esplanade Road in the occupation of the present tenants for more than 20 years.

For all particulars apply to

E. W. FLOWER & SON,
House Agents.
Dalal Street,
Office Tel. No. 2611.
House Tel. No. 458. 2004

NOTICES.

NOTICE.

WANTED—A SECOND CLASS HEALTH OFFICER on Rs. 150—10—300 per mensem possessing a degree or M.B., B. S. and who has gone through nine months' course in hygiene and a three months' course in Epidemiology according to the syllabus approved G. R. N. 2161 of 15th March 1913 and two Sanitary Inspectors on Rs. 50 10 per mensem who have obtained certificates of Sanitation after attendance at the Sanitary Surveyors' class held in Bombay. Canarese knowing men will be preferred.

Applications with testimonials should be submitted to the undersigned before the 15th April 1914.

W. W. COEN,
President,
Hubli Municipality.

Hubli, 19th March, 1914. 1999

IN THE HIGH COURT OF BOMBAY.

IN INSOLVENCY.

No. 558 of 1913. Re Jehangir Behramji Dalal traded as Jehangir Behramji & Co.
No. 576 of 1913. Re Shaik Abdul Rehman bin Shaik Abdul Aziz Ali Ebrahim.
No. 634 of 1913 Re Vithaldas Dharamsy and Tricumdas Dalpatram Mehta traded as G. Mehta & Co.
No. 651 of 1913. Re Tricumdas Premji Thucker and Haridas Pragji tradedas Tricumdas Muljj.
No. 668 of 1913. Re Tyeballi Esmailji Esufbhai trading under the name of Messrs. Shaik Adam Esdufbhoy & Co., and also as Abdealli Abdul Kader.

NOTICE is hereby given that a first dividend is intended to be declared in the above estates.

Creditors who have not proved their claims are requested to do so as soon as possible in the Office of the Official Assignee of Bombay.

If they do not prove their claims by the 15th day of April 1914 they will be excluded from these dividends.

Dated this 14th day of March 1914.

R. B. PATEL,
Chief Clerk.

Chief Clerk's Office, High Court, Fort,
Bombay, this 17th day of March, 1914. 1937

NOTICE.

WANTED at once an EXPERIENCED and QUALIFIED FEMALE SUB-ASSISTANT SURGEON for Khairagarh Dispensary on a monthly salary of Rs. 70 rising to Rs. 100 by annual increment at Rs. 10 and free quarters. None need apply who has not passed the prescribed Examination. Rejected applications will not be answered. Apply with testimonials to.

DIWAN,
Khairagarh State, C. P.

Dated Khairagarh, the 19th March, 1914. 1998

NOTICE.

WANTED.—A GRADUATE in ARTS with NATURAL & PHYSICAL SCIENCES or a B. Sc for the place of a Science teacher in the Lamington High School Hubli on pay Rs. 50 with prospects on approved service. Applicants should state age and qualifications. Applications with testimonials if any should reach the undersigned on or before the 15th April 1914.

K. R. VALVEKAR,
Chairman School Board,
Hubli Municipality.

Hubli, 19th March, 1914. 1997

THE HINDUSTAN TEA AND FISHERY, LIMITED.

(Registered under the Indian Companies' Act).
Capital—Rs. 2,00 '0.

DIVIDED into 20,000 shares of Rs. 10 each payable in five instalments at an interval of two months.

DIRECTORS—The Hon'ble Mr. Ramani Mohon Das, Tea Planter and Zeminder, Karimganj. Babu Kasi Nath Das, Late Superintendent, Bidyanagar and Channighat Tea Gardens, Director, All India Tea and Trading Co. Babu Debendra Nath Data Manager, Kalinagar T. E.

GARDEN—Started on about 4,000 acres of land between Latu and Langai stations on the A. B. Rly. Purchase of running tea concern in the Sylhet District, yielding annual profits of Rs. 15,000 is also being arranged.

FISHERY—Half a dozen big tanks near Itakhola station on the A. B. Rly. arranged. Further tanks and bheels are being taken up Large number of shares already subscribed. For shares and other particulars please apply to:—

THE NATIONAL TRADING SYNDICATE,
Karimganj, Sylhet.

RELIABLE AND RESPECTABLE SHARE SELLING AGENTS ARE WANTED ON LIBERAL COMMISSION. 1512

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

GEORGE V. by the Grace of God of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas, King Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India.

Petition for Letters of Administration of the property and credits of MASHHADI MAHOMED ALI SHIRAZI of Bushire in Persia Mahomedan inhabitant a merchant residing at Bushire. .....Deceased.

AGA MAHOMED JAFFER MOWLA of Bombay Mogal Mahomedan inhabitant residing at Umerkadi Road, without the Fort, duly constituted attorney of FATIMA NISA widow of MASHHADI MAHOMED ALI SHIRAZI of Bushire Mogal Mahomedan inhabitant the above-named deceased residing at Bushire. .....Petitioner.

All persons claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the abovenamed deceased are hereby cited to come and see the proceedings if they think fit before the Grant of Letters of Administration.

Witness Sir Basil Scott, Knight, Chief Justice at Bombay aforesaid this Seventeenth day of March, in the year of our Lord One Thousand Nine Hundred and Fourteen and in the fourth year of our reign.

(Sd.) A. M. KAJIJI,
Registrar.

Seal of the High Court at Bombay.

(Sd.) P. B. MALABARI,

The 17th day of March, 1914.

Messrs. ARDESIR HORMUSJI DINSHAW & CO.,
2031 Petitioner's Attorneys.

NOTICES.

EMPIRE OF INDIA LIFE ASSURANCE CO., LD.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that the 17th ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of Shareholders will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 11, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, on Thursday, the 9th April, 1914, at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.).

By order of the Board of Directors,
ALLUM, BHARUCHA & CO.,
Managers.

Bombay, 19th March 1914. 2015

VICTORIA BILEE TECHNICAL INSTITUTE.

(CENTRAL TECHNOLOGICAL INSTITUTE, BOMBAY PRESIDENCY.)

BYCULLA, BOMBAY.

TENDERS are INVITED for the supply of stores to this Institute during the three years ending 31st March 1917. For terms of Contract, Schedule of Rates, etc. Apply at the Office of the Undersigned, Parel Road, Byculla.

No tender will be received after 5 p.m. (S. T.), on the 9th April, 1914.

D. E. WACHA,
2023 Honorary Secretary.

THE COLABA LAND AND MILL CO., LD.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that a DIVIDEND at the rate of Rs. 35 per Share for the half year ended 31st December, 1913, will be paid on and after WEDNESDAY, the 25th March, 1914, at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 12-48, Church Gate Street, Fort, between the hours of 12 noon and 3-30 p.m. (excepting Saturdays when it will be paid between 12 noon and 1-30 p.m.), to those Shareholders whose names stand on the Company's Register this day, on production of their Share Certificates.

By order of the Board,
BRADBURY & Co.,
Agents and Managers.

Bombay, 12th March, 1914. 1903

NOTICE.

THE WELLINGTON MEWS is prepared to garage Motor cars, Motor Buses, and Taxi Cabs on the upper floor of the main building at the rate of Rs. 15 per month per average car space where well-ventilated lighted, spacious, well-floored, and clean accommodation can be secured.

For the convenience of Chauffeurs, and Taxi Drivers a cool Rest Room with a good outlook facing the sea is under construction. A Telephone connection will also be available.

For particulars apply to,

THE MANAGER,
Wellington Mews,
1688—3 Wodehouse Road, Fort, Bombay.

BOMBAY BARODA AND CENTRAL INDIA, RAILWAY.

NOTICE.

TENDERS are INVITED and will be received in the Agent's Office, opposite the Church Gate Station, Bombay, up to 12 NOON, on MONDAY, the 30th instant, for the PURCHASE of the COAL ASHES (English and Country) which may be thrown out by the Locomotive Engines at Colaba, Grant Road, Dadar and Carnac Bridge, from 1st May 1914 to 30th April 1915.

FORMS OF TENDER can be had on application to the Undersigned and on payment of annas eight for each form.

The AGENT does not bind himself to accept the highest or any tender.

F. J. PAGE,
Loco. and Carr. Supdt.

Parel Works, 25th March, 1914. 250

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

Suit No. 438 of 1910.

SHAMRAO MORABA and another... Plaintiffs.

v.

SHIVSHANKAR MORABA and others... Defendants.

PURSUANT to the Consent Order made in the above suit bearing date the 30th day of January, 1913, the following immoveable propercy will be sold by public Auction, by the Commissioner of this Honourable Court at his Office in the Court House, on Wednesday, the 8th day of April, 1914, at the hour of Four O'clock in the afternoon. (Standard Time).

PARTICULARS.

All the estate and interest of the Plaintiffs and the Defendants abovenamed in all that piece or parcel of cocoanut land or ground situate at Dadar Mahim Agar outside the Fort in the Registration Sub District of Bombay containing by admeasurement 2595 square yards and forming portion of a large plot of land admeasuring 5250 square yards and registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under Collector's Old No. 409 New No. 4186, Old Survey No. 693 New Survey No. 1666 and assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes in G Ward under Ward No. 2574 (1) 2577 (1) Street No. 39-42 Mahim Agar and bounded on the North by a public passage on the East by the remaining portion of the larger plot mentioned above, on the West by the property belonging to Parbhadevi Temple and on the South by the property of Domingo Luis and which said piece of land is marked F under property No. 2 on the Plan filed in the Commissioner's Office on the 17th day of September 1912.

For further particulars and conditions of Sale, application should be made at the Office of the said Commissioner or at the Office of Messrs. Mirza Mirza and Mangaldas Attorneys for the Defendants 1 to 4 and 8 abovenamed at No. 19, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay.

Dated this 27th day of February 1914.

(Sd.) J. E. MODI,
2013 Commissioner.

NOTICES.

IN THE COURT OF THE DISTRICT JUDGE. NEEMUCH.

To,

All Creditors.

THE Insolvency Petition of CHOTHMAL, son of a Rupchand Sarogi Mahajan of Neemuch Cantonment, dated the 16th February 1914, will be heard on 15th April 1914 at 10 a.m. in the Court of the District Judge, Neemuch.

Dated 19th March 1914.

A. WIMBERLEY, Major,
Cantonment Magistrate and Judge.
1317 Neemuch.

NOTICE.

TENDERS are invited for the supply of PETTY STORES required at the Agra Water Works during the year 1914-15.

Tenders will be received upto noon of 31st March, 1914.

Firms anxious to tender can obtain a full list of Stores required on application to the Undersigned.

A. F. SMITH,
Municipal Engineer, Agra.
Agra, 17th March, 1914. 1345

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

CONSIGNEES OF CARGO per AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. S. "MARIENBAD" from Trieste and Intermediate Ports via Karachi are hereby informed of the arrival of the Steamer, and requested to take IMMEDIATE DELIVERY of their GOODS, landed at the Victoria Dock, Shed No. 9.

The Company's SURVEYOR, Captain METCALFE, will attend every morning to survey damages.

APPLICATIONS for SURVEYS must reach the Undersigned in time, so that the SURVEY can take place latest in the MORNING of the SEVENTH DAY.

ALL CLAIMS for shortages and damages must be sent in within ONE MONTH of the Steamer's arrival, or they WILL NOT BE PAID.

W. DENSO,
2032 Agent, Austrian Lloyd S. N. Co.

NOTICE.

SEALED TENDERS are invited for the supply of petty Stores for the year 1914-15.

Forms of Tenders can be had on payment of Rupee one (1) in cash per tender from this office on any day except holidays and Sundays upto 5th April 1914, and Tenders will be received upto 10th April 1914.

Each Tender should be accompanied by Rs 25 earnest money.

The rates quoted to include delivery at the various Stores, at site of work, at Bhatghar as may be directed in the Requisitions. A separate Tender for delivery at Poona Store to be also given.

The successful tenderer may be required to establish a fully stocked shop at Bhatghar and to keep a competent agent here.

(Sd.) C. B. POOLEY,
Executive Engineer, P.W.D.

Office of the Executive Engineer,
Lake Whiting District,
Camp Bhatghar Dam, 19th March 1914.
1348

IN THE DISTRICT COURT AT SECUNDERABAD.

Suit Regular No. 14 of 1914.

Instituted on the 24th January 1914.

Plaintiff:—Raja Bhagwandass Haridass and Sons, Hyderabad.

Defendant:—Mr. J. Andrades, Contractor.

To

Mr. J. ANDRADES, Contractor,
now residing in Goa.

WHEREAS the abovenamed plaintiff Raja Bhagwandass has instituted a suit against you for H. S. Rs. 84, you are hereby summoned to appear in this court in person or by a duly authorized pleader of the Court, duly instructed, and able to answer to all material questions relating to the suit, or who shall be accompanied by some other person able to answer all such questions on TUESDAY, the 31st day of March, 1914, at 11 a.m., to answer to the abovenamed plaintiff, and you are hereby required to take notice that, in default of your appearance on the day before mentioned, the issues will be settled and suit be disposed of in your absence; and you will bring with you, or send by your pleader, a written statement for your defence and which the plaintiff desires to inspect, and any document of which you intend to rely in support of your defence.

CLERK OF COURT.

Secunderabad, 19th March 1914. 1349

NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given that ESSOOFALLY AMERBHOY of Bombay, Borah Mahomedan Inhabitant, has contracted to sell to our client. All that piece or parcel of Government land or ground, with the messuage or tenement and other hereditaments standing thereon more particularly described in the Schedule hereunder written. All persons having any claims or demands upon, or to the said land, hereditaments and premises or any part thereof, either by way of inheritance, gift, sale, mortgage, lien, lease or otherwise howsoever are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned as the Purchaser's Attorneys at their Office, No. 89, Medows Street, Fort within fourteen days from the date hereof otherwise the purchase will be completed without reference to any such claim or demand and the same if any will be considered as waived.

THE SCHEDULE ABOVE REFERRED TO:—

All that piece or parcel of Government land or ground, with the messuages tenement and other erections and structures erected and standing thereon, situate and being at Santa-Cruz, in Salsette, in the Registration Sub-District of Bandra and District of Thana, containing by admeasurement 1,135 square yards or thereabouts bearing Survey No. 256 of Danda in Danda Taluka Salsette District Thana Plot Nos. 10, 11 and 12 and bounded on the East by the public passage, on the West by the ground of Sullemanji Tyebji., on the North by the New Road leading to the Bandra Andheri Road from Santa Cruz Station, and on the South by the ground of Jiwaji Ebrahimji and which said land hereditaments and premises are now in the possession of the said Essoofally Amerbhoy.

Dated this 24th day of March, 1914.

Messrs. NANU HORMUSJEE & CO.
2033 Purchaser's Attorneys.

Free! Free!! Free!!!
Rai Shaheb Dr. K.C. Das'
HEALTH LITERATURE
The most up-to-date Science of Health for Young and Old. Distributed gratis or post free. Apply to:—
THE SWASTHYA SAHAI PHARMACY,
30/2 Harrison Road, CALCUTTA.

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AUCTION SALE.

BENNETT & CO.,
No. 22, APOLLO STREET, FORT.

On SATURDAY, the 28th instant, at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.), Messrs. BENNETT & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at Wadi Bunder, G. I. P. Railway Goods Depot, very valuable and handsome teak and blackwood household furniture, rich glass and crockeryware, best platedware, large dining table, combined with billiard table, 8 feet by 4 feet with simple adjustable lever by Riley, arm and without arm chairs, mirror back side boards dumb waiters, and crockery stands, table wall and hanging lamps, drawing room sofas and chairs, fancy cabinets, table ornaments, carpets, china vases, rich engravings and water colours, glass door book cases, writing tables, cane furniture, bentwood chairs, easy chairs, single and double bedsteads, dressing chest of drawers, dressing and washhand tables, copper and aluminium utensils, garden tubs and pots, one rubber-tyred vis-a-vis, one bay Australian horse, set of harness, etc., etc., the property of G. H. Hubbard, Esq., Goods Superintendent, G. I. P. Railway, Wadi Bunder, and others.

Catalogues will be published and the property is on view.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

On SUNDAY, the 29th instant, at 2-30 p.m., (S.T.), Messrs. BENNETT & Co., are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Palli Hill Bandora, the valuable and handsome teakwood and blackwood household furniture, rich glass and crockeryware, best platedware, dining table and chairs, sideboard dumbwaiter, drawing room sofas and chairs cabinets, glass door almyrahs, handsome flower vases and table ornaments, rich pictures and oleographs, dressing and wash-hand tables, brass and iron bedsteads, Hinks and Ditmars table and hanging lamps, rich carpets, copper utensils, etc., etc., the property of Hugh S. Symons, Esq.

Catalogues will be published, and the property is on view.

On MONDAY, the 30th instant, at 2-30 p.m., (S.T.), Messrs. BENNETT and Co., are instructed to sell by public auction, at "Khatau Bhuvan," Colaba Reclamation, Colaba, near the Railway Station, the valuable and handsome, teakwood and blackwood, dining, drawing, bed room and office room furniture of the latest design, rich glass and crockeryware, best platedware, dining table, leather lined arm and without arm chairs, marble top mirror sideboard, dumbwaiters, drawing room suite lined silk tapestry, Chesterfield sofas, dressing room cabinets, marble top centre and round tables, corner cabinets, tiled top teapoys, lady's and office writing tables, revolving and glass door book cases, office chairs, one sweet-toned cottage piano, single and double plain and mirror door almyrahs, Singapore cane furniture, new design wooden double bedsteads, marble top dressing and wash-hand tables, dressing chest of drawers, Curzon and low easy chairs, fancy flower vases and table ornaments, Jost Radio fan one brass clock with glass dome, copper and aluminium utensils, etc., etc., the property of B. R. Robert, Esq., and others.

Catalogues will be published and the property on view three days before the sale.

A RARE OPPORTUNITY FOR LOVERS AND COLLECTORS OF RARE GENUINE OLD CHINA-WARE.

ON TUESDAY, the 31s instant, at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.), Messrs BENNETT and Co., are instructed to sell by Public Auction, to the higher bidder, at Esplanade Road, next to the French Bank and opposite the Clock Tower, Fort.

A collection of rare, and genuine old China Porcelain s.s. from the early period of "Yuan Dynasty" 1280, A. D. to "Tao-Koung" 1821 A. D. Comprising Tea jars, ginger jars, vases, bottles,cups, and saucers, of famille varte—Rose and Naire.

The property of a private gentleman, who has left the Station for Calcutta and also lot in dispute between partners.

Catalogues will be published and the articles will be on view 3 days before the sale.

AUCTION SALE OF VERY VALUABLE BUNGALOW AT KHANDALA KNOWN AS THE "DUKE RETREAT."

Under instructions from the Owners, Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will, on TUESDAY, the 7th April next, sell by Public Auction, at 4-30 p.m. (S. T.), at their Rooms, No. 22, Apollo Street, Fort, the very valuable bungalow, known as the "Duke's Retreat" bearing Survey Nos. 29 and 30 and containing by admeasurement 15 acres or thereabouts.

The Bungalow is situated on a high hill and commands an excellent view of the Station. It is surrounded by a verandah on all sides and is roofed on with corrugated iron.

There are also detached rooms for cookroom and servant quarters.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to the Undersigned.

On SATURDAY, the 28th instant, at 3-30 p.m. (S. T.), Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, a quantity of grey and coloured piecegoods etc.

At 2 p.m. (S. T.).

1 second hand rubber-tyred palanquin office shigram in good order.

1 second hand glass fronted miniature office brougham.

1 handsome strong English built rubber-tyred bicycle wheels spring victoria with a bay Australian gelding, 11 years old and a set of harness.

1 handsome strong rubber-tyred vis-a-vis with a bay Australian horse and a set of harness.

The property of an officer who has gone home.

1 "Winter" grey Arab horse, 14-0¼ W. I. T. C., I. P. A. C., aged, winner of races and 2nd in the Panjab Army Cup in 1912 carrying 11st. 7lbs. Very fast and polo pony. Played polo in station and tournament games, continuously for the last 2 years, goes fast and well in harness, a splendid hack.

BENNETT & Co.,
Bombay, 25th March, 1914.

AUCTION SALE.

CRAWFORD & CO.

AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION AGENTS.
16, Appolo Sreet, Fort.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, COPPER, BRASS AND GERMAN SILVER POTS ETC. AND ENGLISHMADE VICTORIAS AND A PAIR OF WALER HORSES.

H. C. Suit No. 1058 of 1913.

Nagindas Laldas Shroff and others ..... Plaintiffs

vs.

Ruttonjee Pestonjee Umrigar and Co. and others. ..... Defendants.

Under instructions from R. D. Sethna, Esq., the Receiver appointed in the above suit, Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co., will sell by public auction, in the bungalow of the late Dr. Merwanji Hakim, opposite the Colaba Railway Station THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 25th March, 1914, at 2-30 p.m., (S.T.), the following household furniture consisting of:—Dining table, chairs, dressing table, teakwood and cane chairs, cushioned sofas and easy chairs, marble topped table, teapoys, teakwood almiras in pieces, teakwood cots Godrej safe on stand, brass copper and German silver pots electric chandeliers, flower pots Singer's sewing machine etc.

At 4-30 p.m., (S.T.)

1 Rubber-tyred Victoria (English built).
1 Rubber-tyred Dog-Cart "
1 Pair beautiful Waler horses.

A deposit of 25 per cent will be required
The above goods is on view.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

AUCTION SALE OF IRONPIPES, TUBES HYDRAULIC PIPES, STEAM DUNKEY PUMPS, CRANES, RUBBER AND ASBESTOS SHEETS, SCALES WEIGHTS, MACHINE AND GIN OILS, GREASE, ETC.

Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co., are instructed to sell by public auction on FRIDAY, the 27th day of March, 1914, at 3 p.m., (S.T.), at Surti Moholla, Two Tanks in the shop of Abdeally Abdul Kadar by order of the concerned whole lot buyers (to dissolve partnership) the undermentioned goods such as Iron Boiler Tubes, Estate Tubes, Iron, Galvanized Pipes of various sorts and sizes, hydraulic pipes, Sluice Valves, Steam Valves, Steam Dunkey pumps, Hand pumps, Force pumps, Rubber Hose pipes, Die Machine, Drill and other machines, a large lot of assorted cranes, Looseparts of Openers. Grinding stones, Chainblocks, Rubber and Asbestos Sheets, large quantity of machine and Gin Oils and Grease, a large assortment of nuts, bolts scales and weights and other Sundry Iron things.

A deposit of 25 per cent. required at the time of sale.

The above is on view.

AUCTION SALE OF THE RIGHT OF THE INSOLVENTS IN THEIR UNRECOVERED OUTSTANDINGS AS PER LISTS.

Under instructions from R. D. Sethna Esq., Official Assignee and Assignee of the effects of the below mentioned Insolvents Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co., will sell by public auction at their Rooms No. 16 Apollo St. Fort on FRIDAY the 27th day of March, 1914, at the following times the right, title and interest of the Insolvents in their following outstandings as per lists.

S. T. 2-30 p.m.

1 Esmailjee Tyebjee Khatri, Rs. 625-9-0.

S. T. 2-45 p.m.

2 Framjee Merwanjee Mistry, Rs. 1,175-11-9.

S. T. 3 p.m.

3 Mahomedally Noorally Khoja traded as Mahomedally Hussen & Co., Rs. 1,299-9-0.

S. T. 3-15 p.m.

4 Mowlabax Nabibux (Furniture Dealer), Rs. 378-5-0.

S. T. 3-30 p.m.

5 Ranchore Bacher Selat, Rs. 875-1-0.

S. T. 3-45 p.m.

6 Karamsey Heerjee Sha, Rs. 1,808-2-0.

S. T. 4 p.m.

7 Muljee Veerji Bhat cloth merchant, Rs. 137-0-0.

S. T. 4-15 p.m.

8 Kedarnath Badrinath Agarwala traded as Khimjee Kedarnath & Co., Rs. 190-0-0.

For the list of Outstandings and the conditions of sale apply to the Undersigned.

Deposit of 25 per cent, required at the time of sale.

CRAWFORD & CO.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 25th March, 1914.

AMUSEMENTS

EXCELSIOR THEATRE

March 25th, 26th.
THE BOMBAY A. D. C.
will present
The popular farcical play
HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR
Plan open at Messrs. Rose & Co.
Time and prices, as usual.

AMUSEMENTS.

THE EXCELSIOR.

To-Night
Only one Performance
at 6-30
"HUMAN TY"
by John Lawson,
Opening of the Dock by
H. E. THE VICEROY
Specially filmed by Messrs. Vernon & Co., Official Photographers the Government of India.
Our New Variety:
MISS ELSIE PATTMAN
Soprano.
Mr. GEORGE ROBINS
Comedian
To-Night there will be no 10 oc' performance.
ANOTHER BIG ATTRACTION!!
On Saturday, March 28.
Mr. GEORGE ROBINS
Presents
THE EXCELSIOR PIERROTS.
Mr. George Robins, the well-known London Entertainer, will introduce for the first time in Bombay Songs, Quartettes and Musical Comedy, as performed in the principal theatres in England by his famous Company.
"THE GAY GONDOLIERS"
Every Dance New
Every Item Fresh
Forty minutes of Rollicking Musical Comedy.
PLAN AT SOUNDY & Co.

ROYAL OPERA HOUSE.

FOR ONE WEEK ONLY.
COMMENCING
SATURDAY, March 28th.
RETURN & FAREWELL VISIT
OF
Mr. EDGAR WARWICK
AND HIS
COURT CARDS,
Under Special Arrangement with the Excelsior Theatre.
A SPECIAL MATINEE
will be given on
SUNDAY, Mar. 29th, at 5 p. m.
Prices Rs. 4,3 2, and 1.
PLAN AT MESSRS, ROSE & Co.

IMPERIAL CINEMATOGRAPH.

CHARNI ROAD.
To-Night
We shall present Pathe's magnific new play,
THE
LADY IN BLACK,
A clean healthy and vigorous Drama with a fine plot, superb acting and wonderful scenery. A Great Story Adapted by M. Andie Heuze of Emile Rechebourg's Famous
"LA-DAMEEN NOIR"
Drama, 3,600 feet, in 4 parts,
Also
Pathe's Animated Gazette, and Ripping Comics.
4 SHOWS NIGHTLY 4
7 to 8, 8-30 to 9-30, 10 to 11 and 11-15 to 12-15 p. m.
PRIZE MATINEE,
Saturday and Sunday,
5-30 to 6-30 p. m.
POPULAR PRICES.

AMUSEMENTS.

LA SCALA

in association with
BANDMAN'S
Eastern Variety Circuit
and
HARRY RICKARDS
Tivoli Theatre Ld., Australia,
COMMENCING
FRIDAY 3rd APRIL.
With the following "STAR" attractions from the leading Variety Theatres of the World:
REYNOLDS AND DONEGAN
The Champion Roller Skaters of the World.
The Singing Venus
LUCILLE SAVOY
Presenting a Parisian Art Posing and Vocal Novelty.
ALBERTO MARINI
Leading Tenor of the Quinlan Opera Co.
The Yankee Doodle Duo
WILLIAMS AND RANKIN
In Their Famous Musical Act.
PLAN NOW OPEN AT S. ROSE & Co.

DANCING LESSONS.

MLLE-SINGY,
Taj Mahal Hotel,
Room 122,
Gives lessons in latest Society Dances—Tango, Boston, One Step (American), etc.

LA SCALA

in association with
BANDMANN-RICKARDS'
VARIETY CIRCUIT.
Opening Night, FRIDAY, 3rd April.
Plan Now Open at S. ROSE & Co.,

"ATLAN
OR
THE WRECK OF THE
R. M. S. "ROLAND."
5 Parts, 6,00 feet.
OLYMPIA PICTURE PALACE
Has purchased the exclusive right of this grand film in Bombay.

In this remarkable production the terrible tragedy of the loss of the "Titanic" is vividly re called.

Life on a huge Atlantic liner is faithfully represented and the swift and overwhelming disaster—the sinking of the mammoth steamer,—the panic-stricken passengers—the frenzied rush to the boats—and the final picture of the great silent tomb, create a deep and lasting impression not likely to be easily forgotten.

Saturday and Sunday. Matinee
5-15 to 6-45 and 7 to 8-30, 9 to 10-30 and 11 to 12-30 (S.T.)
HALF PRICE.
Sandhurst Road.
Telephone 1266.

The Indian Succession Act
FOR
STUDENTS and PRACTITIONERS
BY
P. L. PARUCK, B.A., LL.M.,
Attorney-at-Law, High Court, Bombay.

The only book of its kind for students going in for the LL. B. and other examinations in law. All subjects clearly and lucidly explained with copious illustrations at the end of each subject.

All the recent cases on the subject decided between 1900 and 1913 by the High Courts of Bombay, Calcutta, Madras, and Allahabad, and by the Privy Council including important Chancery cases cited and incorporated.

WITH AN APPENDIX.

containing the full text of the Indian Succession Act, the Hindu Wills Act, the Parsi Intestate Succession Act, etc., etc.

Price, Rs. 5.

Ramchandra Govind & Son,
BOOKSELLERS,
Kalbadevi Road, BOMBAY.

OPINIONS.

"Bombay Law Report—"The Indian Succession Act is one of the Acts which as to certain important portions thereof, is very difficult for beginners to understand. We have to congratulate Mr. Paruck upon his commentary on the Succession Act which we feel no doubt will be very useful to students and also to practitioners. The arrangement is a very happy one, and the only one suited for a clear exposition of some of the difficult rules contained in the Act. The leading cases are given in teh form of illustrations, and the point of distinction between the Succession Act, the Probate and Administration Act and the Hindu Wills Act have all been noted in their appropriate places. We do not know of any work on the subject better suited to the requirements of students and young practitioners."

AMUSEMENTS.

ROYAL OPERA HOUSE.

THE LAST 2 PERFORMANCES
of the
CHARLES HOWITT & A. PHILLIPS Co.,
TO-NIGHT AT 9-30,

Owing to a recent controversy dealing with the colour question which led to the **prohibition of performing Bella Donna** in the East, this will be the last production of this play in India and the Far East.

Don't miss this last opportunity of witnessing it.

Wednesday, March 25th at 9-30.

Under the Distinguished Patronage and Presence of
HER EXCELLENCY LADY WILLINGDON
The Great Franco-British Drama,
"UNDER TWO FLAGS."
Adapted from Ouida's famous Novel.
PRICES OF ADMISSION:
Orchestra Rs. 4. Stalls Rs. 3. Dress Circle Rs. 2. Balcony Re. 1 and Gallery As. 8.
PLAN AT ROSE & CO.

AMERICA-INDIA CINEMA.

Charni Road. TO-NIGHT! Tel. No. 1271.
A Sensational Animal Drama
"THE TIGER LILY."
A Unique Dramatic Production introducing a Trained Bengal Tiger as one of the Actors.
Thrilling and Exciting Episodes.
Heart-rending Pathos.
A Startling and Magnificent Climax.
GAUMONT'S GRAPHIC. LATEST NEWS IN PICTURES.
This Week—Latest White Star Liner "Brittanic" launched at Belfast.
Labour Protest in Hyde Park against South African Ddeportations; etc., etc.
3 Shows of 1¼ Hours.
7 to 8-15; 8-30 to 9-45; 10 to 11-15.
Films for Sale or Hire.

GENUINE CARARA
MARBLE STATUARY.
A few select pieces at
English Prices.
PREMIER ART SALON,
Navasari Building.
HORNBY ROAD, FORT, BOMBAY

WORLDS GREATEST PLEASURE.

is to enjoy the advantages of perfect health. Many young men often betake themselves to various vices that break down the health and very soon render them fit for nothing but the sick-bed. Isn't it a sad thing?

ATANK NIGRAH PILLS

is the only safe and reliable remedy for all diseases resulting from youthful indulgence. It tones up the entire nervous system.

It imparts wonderful strength and vigour by increasing and purifying the blood and preventing waste..

It is invaluable in weak digestion and constipation. In short, it supplies everything that a man should have.

Price: Re. 1 for a box of 32 pills.
Write to-day:—Vaidya Shastri
MAN HANKER GOVINDJI,
ATANK NIGRAH PHARMACY.
Jamnagar Kathiawar.
Kalbadevi Road, BOMBAY.

SAPAT LOTION.

An efficient remedy for ringworm. This medicine is a perfumed water which does not spoil clothes and is dried up no matter it is applied. It clears away ringworm, itch scurvy, rupture in feet, biles of long standing scales, dry pores within three days.

Price As 4 perbottle.

SAPAT & Co.,
Kalbadev BOMBAY

THE PRIDE OF INDIA
to be given away free
Worth a fortune to anybody!!

Do you like to penetrate the motives and sentiments of persons around you?
Do you like to fathom the minds of those you meet in business or Society?
Do you value control over others?
Do you value the power to conquer pain and banish sickness, to reform a misguided friend, to gain business success, to win profit, position and happiness?
If you do you must send for this book which we give away free to advertise the
LATENT LIGHT CULTURE,
Tinnevelly, S. India.
Do post a card now.
Mr. MANILAL H. UDANI,
M.A., LL.B., F.L.L.C.,
Secretary, The Latent Light Culture
PANNALAL TERRACES, GRANT ROAD, BOMBAY.

After the stress and worry of a busy day at the office take a dose of Stearns' Wine of Cod Liver Extract. It infuses a new strength and energy.

ELECTRIC LIFTS.

SMITH AND STEVENS PASSENGER AND GOODS LIFTS

FOR DIRECT SINGLE PHASE AND THREE PHASE CURRENT

FOR HAND ROPE SWITCH IN CAGE.

FULL OR SEMI-AUTOMATIC CONTROL.

CROMPTONS BOMBAY, Ld.,

35-37, APOLLO STREET,

BOMBAY.

COMMERCIAL.

CABLE QUOTATIONS.

THE MONEY MARKET.

London, March 23rd.

Consols 2½ % 75 5.16plus 7.16
Exchange on London at Paris Fcs. 25.21plus 1
Rentes 3 % .. .. .. 87unchgd.
Berlin Cheques on London .. 20.44plus ¼
Bar Silver Spot .. .. 26 13.16unchgd.
Bar Silver 2 months hence 26 13.16unchgd.
Closing Tone of silver:—Firm Buyers.
Rupee Paper 3½ % .. 63 13.16unchgd.
Exchange on India 30 d-st. (Bank buying Rate .. ..) 27.32unchgd
Discount, Bank of England Rate 3 % since 29th January 1914.
Council Bills—Extra allotments Transfers Madras Rs. 1.50,000 ¼ 3.32.
3½ % India Stock (Sterling Loan) ..88½plus ½
Discount Bank Bills 3 m-st. .. 2 1.16—1.16
„ Indian Bank Bills 6 m-st. 2 1.16unchgd
„ Fine Trade Bills 3 months 2⅞unchgd.
„ „ „ „ 6 „ 2⅞unchgd.
Bar Gold (per oz.) 77.9
Interest day to day .. .. 2¾unchgd.
„ 7 day market loans .. 2¾unchgd.

AMERICAN MARKETS.

New York, March 23rd.

Day's Receipts at all U.S. Ports .. 20,000
„ Exports to Great Britain .. 15,000
„ „ to Continent 26,000
Futures at New York May .. ..12.20—7
Futures at New York July .. ..11.95—7
Advanced early on firm southern spot market and improved demand and declined later owing to Commission house liquidation.
Spot Cotton at New York .. 13.50unchgd.
Spot Cotton at New Orleans ..13 3.16unchgd.
Tone of Spot Cotton:—Quiet.
Futures at New Orleans May .. 12.57—16
Futures at New Orleans July .. 12.47—15

LIVERPOOL COTTON.

Liverpool, March 23rd.

Bales.
Total Day's Sales at Liverpool .. 10,000
„ Sales on Spec. & for Exp. 1,500
„ Imports 11,000
Tone of Liverpool Cotton. Spot:—Fair demand steady.
Tone of Liverpool Cotton Futures steady.
Tone of Manchester Market Holders, unwilling to accept lower prices.
Mid. Americans 7.13
Egyptian F.G.F. 8.90
New York 11 a.m. (As known in Liverpool at closing time) May 12.24—3
July 12.00—2
New York Official noon call May 12.22—5
July 11.99—3
New Orleans 10 a.m. May 12.64—9
July 12.54—8

CLOSING PRICES.

Months.	To-day's price
M.A.	6.72plus 3
A.M.	6.65 „
M.J.	6.64 „ 2
J.J.	6.58 „ 2
J.A.	6.54 „ 2
A.S.	6.43 „ 1
S.O.	6.29unchgd.
O.N.	6.21plus 1
N.D.	6.15unchgd.
D.J.	6.14

MISCELLANEOUS MARKET REPORT.

London, March 23rd.

WHEAT.

Choice White Karachi, per 492lbs. C.I.F May-June; London Buyers canal unchgd. 37
F.A.Q. Red Karachi, per 492lbs. C.I.F. quiet but steady.
Afloat for United Kingdom 3,760,000
South American Rozario Santa Fe—62lbs. no sellers.
Barletta Russo—62½lbs. March-April; sellers quiet 34⅛—⅛
South Australian March; value unchanged 36

SEEDS.

Rapeseed, Yellow Cawnpore 416lbs. 85 % ex-Ship April-May; Antwerp value unchanged 54¼
Rapeseed, Yellow Guzerat 416lbs. ex-Ship New Terms April-May; Dunkirk sellers 55½plus ½
Rapeseed, Brown, 416lbs. ex-Ship March-April-May; Dunkirk sellers firm unchanged 50¾
Linseed Bombay per 416lbs. ex-Ship May-June; Dunkirk sellers firm unchgd 53½
Linseed Calcutta March-April; London done Buyers 51.3
Linseed Argentine (La Plata) April-May; Hamburg done firm 46¾plus ½
Bombay Cotton seed March-April; Hull sellers firmer £6-0-6plus 1s

METALS.

Standard Copper G.M.B. £64⅝plus 11.16
Copper Braziers £79plus ½
Yellow Metal unchanged 6¾

FREIGHT.

Coals:—Cardiff to Bombay Canal value unchanged 11

Arrivals:—"Kattenturm"

SUGAR.

German granulated Sugar C. & F. India (Double bags) sellers April-August: steady but little doing unchanged 12.7½
Hungarian Crystals Sugar C. & F. India value April; steady-inactive 11.9¾plus ¾
German Beet-root 88 % sellers May 9.3—3/4
German Beet-root 88 % sellers Sept. (New Month) 9.3¾
Opened quiet-closed steadier
E.A.R. & Similar Crystals C. & F. India sellers April-August; quiet slightly easier 13.1½—¾
Mauritius Crystals C. & F. Calcutta March-April; value unchanged 11.3
Mauritius Crystals C. & F. Bombay March-April; value unchanged 11.3
Raw Java Nos. 16-18 C. & F. Calcutta July-Dec.; value unchanged 10.7½
Raw Java, C. & F. Bombay and Karachi July-Dec.; value unchanged 10.9
Fine White Java C. & F. Calcutta July-Dec.; value unchanged 11.8¼
Fine White Java, C. & F. Bombay and Karachi July-Dec.; value very quiet unchanged 11.9¾

RUBBER.

Para Rubber March-April; steady unchanged 3

WOOL CLOSING REPORT.

Wool Sales closed today steady with good business done.
Total amount sold 24,000

Vicanere First white	highest	14¾pence
„ „	lowest	13 „
„ ordinary white	highest	11½ „
„ „ „	lowest	10 „
Candatar first white	highest	12 „
„ „	lowest	11½ „
„ ordinary white	highest	11 „
„ „	lowest	9½ „
Bicanere White	highest	10½ „
„ „	lowest	9½ „

BOMBAY MARKETS.

Bombay 24th March 1914

IMPORTS OF TREASURE.

Nil.

EXCHANGE.

The Market continues quiet, but steady with little doing either way.

We quote:—

BANKS SELLING—	s.	d.
T. T. ready	1	4 1-32
D. D. mail	1	4 1-16
T. T. forward, May. ..	1	4
BANKS BUYING—		
Private D. D. ready ...	1	4 1-8 to 3-32
Credits 3 m-s ready ...	1	4 7-32
„ „ forward, 15th May.	1	4 5-32
„ 6 m-s ready ...	1	4 5-16
Francs 3 m-s ready ..		170¾
Marks „ „ ...		138½
60 days Hongkong ...		142
„ „ Shanghai ...		191
„ „ Japan		149

BULLION.

Bar Silver in London was unchanged for ready and for two months' delivery at 26 13/16. The Local Market is quiet, but steady at our quotations with a moderate business doing.

	Rs.	a	p
We quote:—			
English bar go.d	23	15	6
Australian bar go'd	23	14	6
Sovereigns.....	15	0	0
Silver (cum duty) ready	77	14	0
1st Settlement	77	14	0
3rd Settlement	77	13	0

Exports of Bar Silver from Bombay by Rail on 21st and 22nd March 1914

	Bars	Ounces
G. I. P. Railway.....	331	375.963
B. B & C. I. Railway	97	113,554

GOVERNMENT PAPER.

The Paper Market stood steady to-day and a fair amount of business was done in the vicinity of Rs. 95/8 for the 30th of March settlement. The rate for the 30th of April delivery stood low by about annas two.

4 per cent. Improvement Trust Bonds changed hands at Rs. 101/14.

SHARES.

The Cotton Mill Share Market displayed a weak tendency to-day and a drop was reported in several shares.

Davids opened at Rs. 497/8 but closed at Rs. 490.

Fazulbhai declined to Rs. 447/8.

Colaba stood firm at Rs. 1,480.

Madhavji dropped to Rs. 1,075 c. d.

Finlays changed hands at Rs. 312½.

Bank of India shares changed hands at Rs. 63¼.

Bombay Electric Tram Ordinary shares were placed at Rs. 224½.

Bombay Burma Trading shares were quoted at Rs. 902½.

There was no life in Press shares.

Eastern Bank shares improved to Rs. 83 x. d.

Telephones were in demand at Rs. 71½.

Tata Iron and Steel Ordinary shares stood dull at Rs. 75½, and Deferred at Rs. 138.

COTTON.

New York advised a decline of 7 points in futures, and New Orleans futures were 16 and 15 points lower. Spot cotton in both markets was unchanged. Fluctuations are probable. Private cables as to the near course of the Market continue conflicting. Messrs. Weld and Co., have received a cable that the weather in America is too cold for this time of the year, and that very little cotton has been planted.

The Local Market opened easier with good Broach quoted Rs. 260. The large quantity of cotton destroyed by the fire at Colaba has had no effect on prices, and beyond causing an unsettled feeling, and interfering with business yesterday, the Market has remained uninfluenced. The decline of over Rs. 10 in the price of good Broach since yesterday morning is a natural reaction and is due to the failure of the attempt to "bull" the Market a day or two ago. To-day we have had fluctuations, good Broach advancing to Rs. 262 1/2, declining to Rs. 260 and again advancing to Rs. 262, at which rate the Market closed steady. There has been a fair enquiry for ready delivery orders, and this has helped to sustain prices. Considerable settlement have also been made. Fine Khamgaon Akola May has been done at Rs. 212 and Rs. 213, and the closing rate for March is Rs. 212.

LIVERPOOL OPENING PRICES.

Opening Tone	strong.
Estimated Sales	10,000
Total Imports	66,000
Future delivery prices —	
Months.	
M.A.	6.71— 1
A.M.	6.64 „
M.J.	6.63 „
J.J.	6.57 „
J.A.	6.53 „
A.S.	6.43 unchd
S.O	6.29 „
O.N	6.20 — 1
N.D.	6.14 „ 1

WHEAT AND SEEDS.

Wheat:—The Market is steady

Quotations:—	Rs.	a.	p.	
Ready White, Pessi 85 % ...	5	11	0	R. T
White Pessi 75 %	5	10	0	„
White Delhi, May	5	13	6	„

Linseed:—The Market is firm.

Quotations:—	Rs.	a.	p.	
Bold Brown, Ready	8	11	0	R. T,
Bold Brown May	9	8	0	R. T.

Rapeseed:—The Market is firm.

Quotations:—

	Rs.	a.	p.	
Brown Cawnpore May.....	8	10	0	R. T.
Yellow Cawnpore May.....	9	3	0	„
Brown Delhi May	9	4	0	„

Teeliseed:—The Market is steady.

Quotations:—

	Rs.	a.	p.
85 % Bold White.....57	0	0	
Mughi 53	0	0	
Black Kutni 46	0	0	

Groundnuts:—The Market is steady.

Quotations:—

	Rs.	a.	p.
Bold 48	0	0	
Small 47	0	0	

Mowraseed:—The Market is quiet.

Quotations:—

	Rs.	a.	p.	
Ready	7	6	0	B. T

Poppyseed:—The Market is steady.

Quotations:—

	Rs.	a.	p.	
Ready 10	6	0	B. T.	
April May 11	8	0	R. T	

Castorseed:—The Market is quiet but steady.

Quotations:—

	Rs.	a.	p.
Madras ready 34	8	0	
Guzerat ready 33	8	0	
April May 7	0	0	R. T

Cottonseed: The market is quiet.

Quotations:—

Berar.....	Rs.	23	0
Guzerat	„	23	8

RECEIPTS.

The following are the Receipts of Cotton produce and principal Food Grains into Bombay for the 48 hours ending yesterday at 6 p.m.:—

Cotton	32,862 Bales
Wheat	6,844 Cwts.
Linseed	18,090 „
Rape, Rai, etc.	15,109 „
Gingelyseed.....	8,419 „
Poppyseed.....	Nil „
Groundnuts.....	6,692 „
Castorseed	8,830 „
Rice	45,321 „
Myrabollams	6,862 „
Cottonseed	22,680 „
Mowraseed	Nil „
Gram	2,178 „
Jowar.....	6,151 „
Maize	Nil „
Barley	94 „

CALCUTTA SHARE MARKET.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, Mar. 24.

The Calcutta share market to-day showed business on a limited scale. The transactions included:—

Coal,—Burlia 10; Bhalgora 25; Bokaro-Ramgur 12½; Kurrdi 13 7/8; Lakurka 17½; Phœnix 2; Raneegunge 20½; South Govindpore 9½; Teetulmuri 8½.

Jute,—Barnagore (ord) 63.

BOMBAY SHARE QUOTATIONS.

Banks.

Name and Amount paid up.	When Div. Paid.	Last Div.	Approximate Quotation
INDIAN BANKS.			
Bank of Bombay ...	July	14%	R. 1,577½
Bank of India Rs. 50 ..	do.	6%	63½xD
Bank of Bengal	do.	14%	1,705
Bank of Madras	do.	12%	1,450
Bank of Bangoon	..	6%	100
Bank of Baroda Rs. 50 ..	do.	8%	56xD
Bombay Merchants Bank Ld. Rs. 20	do.		8½
The Central Bank of India Rs. 25	..	6	17
The Central Co-operative Bank, Rs. 25 ..	..	6½	27½
Standard Bank Rs. 50 O. ..	..		
Standard Bank Rs. 50. P ..	..	Nil	15
Alliance Bank of Simla, Ld.	..	..	25
Allahabad Bank	Jan.-Aug	14%	280
The Poona Bank (Old Issue) Rs. 30.	..	18%	36c
New Issue Rs. 15 ..	June	10%	35
Punjab National Bank ..	do.		15
EXCHANGE BANKS ..		10%	175
Chartered Bank			
Mercantile Bank			
/12 A		16%	£22 1-2
/12 B		7%	£21 1-2
Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corp. ..	do.	34%	£18-10
Eastern Bank, Ld, £4 ..	Feb.-		
National Bank of India Ld.	Nov. Sep-Mar.	6% 14%	83½xD 600

Spinning and Weaving Companies.

Ahmedabad Advance ..	May-Oct.	25		835
Alliance	Apl-Oct.	Nil	50	Nom.
Berar Manufacturing ..	..	..		60
Bo. Cotton Manufacturing	..	..		135
Bo. Dyeing and M. Co., ..	..	25		645
Bombay United	May-Nov	25		490
Century	Apl-Oct.	6		235
Central India	May-Nov	65		1,852½
China	Mar-Sep.	50		600
Chinoi Silk	..	20		400
Colaba Land and Mill ..	Mar.-Sep	75		1,480
Coronation Mills ..	Mar.-Sep	Nil		460
Connaught	do.	Nil		100
Cooria	April	40		550
Crescent	Mar.-Sep.	6		115
Currimbhoy	do.	10		220
David	May.-Nov.	20		495
Edward Sassoon ..	..	8		137½
Emperor Edward ..	..	25		435
Empress	Mar.-Sep.			155
Fazulbhoy	..	20		447½
Framjee Petit	Apl.-Oct.	50		1,415
Finlay Mills	..	7-8		312½
Gold Mohur	..	25		525
Hindustan	Mar.-Sep.	60		560
Howard and Bullough ..	do.	15		500
Hyderabad	do.	60		130
Imperial Cotton	do.	Nil		80com
Indian Dyeing and Bleaching	..	4		105
Indian Manufacturing ..	do.	40		375
Indo-China Manufg.	Apl.-Oct.	60		1,055
Indore Malwa ..	Dec.	4		150
James Greaves	Mar.-Sep.	Nil		200
Jamshed Manufg. ..	Apl.-Oct.	5		95
Jewraj Bagoo	May	20		400
Jubilee Mills	Apl.-Oct.	Nil		125
Khandesh Rs. 610.	June-Dec.	25		90½
Khatao	May-Nov.	45		1,360
Kohinoor	Mar.-Aug.	25		755
Lakshmi Cotton	Apl-Oct.	60		1,100
Madhowji Dharamsi ..	June-Dec.	75		1,075
Madras United	June-Dec.	60		1,900
Maneckjee Petit	Mar.-Sep.	50		1,840
Meyer Sassoon	..	Nil		80
Morarjee Goculdas ..	Apl.-Oct.	115		2,700
Nawab of Cambay ..	..	30		350
New Great Eastern ..	Apl.-Oct.	8		222½
New City of Bombay ..	Mar.-Sep.	30		1,015
Phœnix	Jan.-July.	7		167½
Presidency	Apl.-Oct.	Nil		225
Ripon	do.	Nil		60
Sassoon Cotton	April.	Yr.50		725
Sassoon Silk	do.	Yr.35		420
Sholapore	June-Dec.	15		4,750
S. Mahratta	Nov.	..		65
Standard Mills	May.-Nov.	40		1080
Sun	Oct.	..		100
Surat Rice Mill	May.	15		200
Swan	New O.	10		275
Swadeshi	May.-Oct.	50		1,474
Textile	Apl.-Oct.	40		1,220
Union Mill	..	3		150
Vishnu Cotton O.	..	Nil		385
7 %P.				
Western India	Sep.	60		435
Mysore Spinning ..	July.	15		240

Press Companies.

		Last Div. Rs.	Year Rs.
Anjar ..	May.	300	480
Albert Kurrachee ..	Nov.	45	500
Breul's Cawnpore ..	Aug.	6%	120
The Bellary Press ..	Dec.	15	2000
Broach City ..	Oct.	14	13
Fort	Nov.	5	100
Godavery Valley ..	..	6	95
Harvey and Sabapathy ..	July	40	645
Hindustan P. & M. ..	..	15	725
Hingolse	Sept.	5	60
Indian Cotton	Oct.	10	127½xD.
Jumna Ginning and Pressing Co., Ld. ..	..	7%	12 64 / 07
Kamgaum	Sept.	30	65
Mahmudpura Cts. ..	..	7½	100
Mehuva	Oct.	Nil	25
Mercantile	do.	Nil	25
Manmar Manufacturing ..	Aug.	12½	230
New East India ..	Sep.	75	910
New Mofussil Co., ..	Nov.	50	825
New Berar	Oct.	40	500xD.
New Prince of Wales ..	do.	45	580
Sind	Nov.	30	250
Surat City	Oct.	20	280
Volkart, U.P. Ld., ..	Sept.	33	625
Vardwan G.P., ..	..	12	134

Railway Companies.

Ahmedabad Dholaka Rly	Sep.-Aug.	5½%	136xD
Ahmedabad Prantej Rly .	Feb.-July	6½	66⅞xD
Amritsar Patty Rly.	Mar.-Aug.	6%	141x)
Central Provinces Railway Rs. 100 ..	Jan.-July.	4%	117
Dhond Baramati Rs. 80...	..	4%	143
Gujarat Rly. Rs. 100. ..	..	4%	110½
Mandra Bhom Rly. Rs. 25	Jan.-July	4%	29½
Sara-Sirajganj Rly. Rs. 25.	Jan.-July	4%	25
Sind Light Rys. ..	June-Dec.	..	153
Tapti Valley Railway Co..	Apl.-Aug.	6%	590
Upper Sind Light Rly. ..	..	6%	116

Miscellaneous Companies.

		Last Div.	Year.
Allcock Ashdown Co., ..	Oct.-May	Nil	180
All India U.I. Co., Ld. Rs. 20 ..	August	Nil	6½
Bamanikua	..	..	..
Backbay Bath	..	..	..
Badham Pile	..	2	9½
Baroda Tram Co., ..	Jan.-Aug.	Nil	3⅝
Bo. Burma T. Corpr. ..	..	15	900
Bombay Electric Supply and T. Co., Ltd.,	Feb.-Aug.	6% 5%	172 224½
Bombay Ice Manufg. ..	H. yearly	20	..
Bombay Flour Mill ..	Mar.-Oct.	20	930
Bo. Land and Building ..	..	20	400
Bombay S.N. Co., D. ..	Mar.-Sep.	Rs. 4	211½
Bombay S.N. Co., P. ..	Sep.-Oct.	6%	262½
Central I.M. Co., Ltd..	April	2	82
City of Bombay Building Co., ..	Dec.-Jan.	2	450
Delhi Flour	Sept.	Nil	100nom.
Empire of I. L Rs. 50. ..	..	40%	525
Indian Cement Rs. 150...	..	..	137½
Indian Mercantile in Co. Ltd., Rs. 20 ..	Dec.	Nil 12½	12½
Indian Cotton Co. Ltd. O Old 100 / New Issue 75	June	7%	105
Indian Cotton Co. Ltd. P....100 ..	..	..	80
John Roberts & Co., ..	Oct.-July	7%-	200
Jost Engineering Co., Rs. 50. ..	July	10%	182
Katni Cement Ordy, 100. ..	do.	10%	41
Deffd. 40	..	..	83
Pref. 100	..	..	74
Kemp & Co., Rs. 175 ..	..	12½	96½
Karrachee Landing Rs. 75	..	..	165
Marcks & Co., ...	July	..	100
Marsland Pr Co., O ..	..	8	93xD
Marsland Price Co., P ..	..	Nil	80
Nariar Hotel Co., ..	..	7%	61xD
O. Govt S. Life A. Rs. 50	May.	Rs. 3½	85
Phillips & Co., ...	July.	20%	500
Sort Cleaning Co., ..	Sept.	10%	23½
Shivraj pur Synd, etc. ..	..	45	860
Pirdar Tobacco G's Co., ..	..	..	23
Synd Cotton Co., .. 7%	Mar.-Aug.	17½%	70
Tata Iron and Steel., O. D. P.	..	Nil	70nom
	Jan.	..	752
	&	..	136
	July.	..	₹155
Tata Hydro Electric Co .. 7%	Jan.	4%	1030
Thacker & Co. 595	..	..	990
Telephone Co.	May	5½%	210
Treacher & Co.	April	Rs. 2½	71½
	July	15	480

ALL-INDIA WEATHER.

SIMLA, Mar. 24.

There have been a few thunderstorms on the northern coast of the day.

Calingapatam reports one inch; False Point a half; Balasore and Cox Bazzar a quarter. The weather is again feebly disturbed in North-west India.

Forecast.—A few local showers in North-west India.

DAILY WEATHER REPORT.

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Tuesday, the 24th March 1914, giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

The Punjab.—Skies are clear in the extreme north and moderately clouded elsewhere. Humidity is normal or in defect. Maximum temperature is generally below normal: minimum temperature is also in defect in the east Punjab.

The United Provinces.—Skies are clear. The air is drier than usual. Day temperature is generally in defect; night temperature is also below normal at Jhansi.

Sind and Rajputana.—Skies are clear in lower Sind and moderately clouded elsewhere. Humidity is below normal in Rajputana. Maximum temperature is in slight defect in Sind; minimum temperature is in excess at Jacobabad.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—Skies are clear. The moisture in the air is either equal to or above the average. Temperature is nearly normal.

The Central Provinces.—Skies are clear. Humidity is normal or in defect. Temperature continues below normal generally.

The Konkan.—Skies are clear. Temperature continues in defect except at Bombay.

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Skies are lightly clouded in south Hyderabad and clear elsewhere. Humidity is in defect at Malegaon, Ahmednagar and Aurangabad and normal or in excess at other stations. Temperature is in defect at Poona and Belgaum.

General Remarks.—Weather has again been dry. Conditions are slightly unsettled in north-west India, over the greater portion of which moderate cloud has appeared. Isolated dust-storms are possible in Rajputana and the adjacent parts of the Punjab.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN at 8 a.m on TUESDAY, the 24th of March 1914.

STATIONS.	Temp. in Shade. Maximum of past 24 hours.	Temp. in Shade. Minimum of past 24 hours.	Rainfall. Past 24 hours	Rainfall. Total 1st Dec. to date.	Rainfall. Variation 1st Dec. to date.
PERSIAN GULF—					
Bushire ..	72.1	58.9	83	10.74	0.40
Jask ..	86.8	68.6	62	4.54	0.60
Muskat ..	..	..	..	..	..
Do. (23rd) ..	91.3	73.6	48	0.66	—2.86
PUNJAB—					
Multan ..	87.2	64.5	60	1.50	0.00
Rawalpindi ..	74.8	?	71	10.60	2.89
Lahore ..	82.8	53.8	56	3.51	0.35
Sirsa ..	86.3	36.0	47	1.60	—0.06
Ambala ..	84.7	51.1	42	2.23	—3.02
Delhi ..	85.6	60.2	29	0.74	—2.00
UNITED PROVINCES—					
Agra ..	90.1	63.0	30	0.32	—1.24
Mainpuri ..	90.4	59.1	33	1.32	—0.59
Jhansi ..	91.3	62.2	23	0.91	—0.82
Cawnpore ..	91.0	61.1	35	1.25	—0.73
Allahabad ..	92.0	63.6	31	1.67	—0.43
SIND AND RAJPUTANA					
Jacobad ..	91.1	70.8	50	2.31	1.22
Karachi ..	79.9	67.8	85	2.11	0.68
Ajmer ..	90.5	65.3	24	2.73	1.45
Jaipore ..	90.8	66.4	19	0.86	—0.58
Kotah ..	94.0	64.6	25	1.03	0.17
GUJARAT, KATHIAWAR AND CENTRAL INDIA WEST—					
Bhuj ..	90.9	66.0	80	1.01	0.56
Dwarka ..	81.3	71.6	82	0.36	—0.32
Veraval ..	78.1	67.4	70	0.11	—0.55
Rajkot ..	94.0	66.3	75	0.08	—0.41
Bhavnagar ..	95.0	66.8	75	0.04	—0.52
Surat ..	94.3	67.3	70	0.04	—0.30
Ahmedabad ..	97.2	67.6	61	0.09	—0.30
Deesa ..	96.7	61.2	47	0.16	—0.35
Neemuch ..	91.7	64.0	41	0.14	—0.65
Indore ..	92.4	58.2	27	0.42	—0.48
CENTRAL PROVINCES—					
Jubbulpore ..	88.9	58.3	42	5.50	2.97
Saugor ..	89.6	63.3	19	2.16	—0.05
Hoshangabad ..	93.3	61.9	25	2.47	0.77
Khandwa ..	96.8	61.2	20	0.30	—0.83
Akola ..	98.4	63.3	17	0.08	—1.00
Amraoti ..	95.9	75.9	19	1.79	—0.18
Nagpur ..	94.6	63.3	28	2.10	—0.34
Chanda ..	96.3	69.6	70	1.53	—1.04
Raipur ..	93.7	67.1	28	2.01	—0.07
KONKAN—					
Bombay ..	83.6	73.1	80	0.08	—0.51
Ratnagiri ..	83.7	69.9	76	..	—0.71
Mormugao ..	82.8	70.7	77	..	—1.19
Karwar ..	82.6	67.4	85	..	—1.93
BOMBAY DECCAN AND HYDERABAD—					
Malegaon ..	96.2	62.9	38	0.08	—0.79
Ahmednagar ..	93.4	63.0	21	0.16	—1.21
Poona ..	92.2	58.7	66	..	—1.14
Sholapur ..	93.2	68.8	27	0.01	—1.66
Bijapur ..	97.4	66.4	46	0.24	—1.21
Belgaum ..	91.3	54.4	67	0.82	—1.30
Aurangabad ..	94.4	65.9	32	0.01	—1.28
Nizamabad (Indur).	101.2	72.9	64	0.02	—1.77
Hyderabad ..	99.5	73.3	77	0.00	—2.11
MALABAR COAST AND CEYLON—					
Mangalore ..	86.7	71.1	66	0.93	—2.48
Calicut ..	87.4	75.5	74	4.67	—2.18
Cochin ..	91.0	76.9	73	5.16	—5.74
Colombo ..	90.2	76.2	91	1.84	4.91
MADRAS (EXCLUDING MALABAR) AND MYSORE—					
Masulipatam ..	90.4	78.2	67	0.03	—6.83
Bellary ..	101.7	71.8	50	0.09	—2.37
Cuddapah ..	104.5	77.6	69	3.00	—1.84
Madras ..	93.1	76.7	81	28.73	8.30
Bangalore ..	93.2	69.8	68	0.34	—3.81
Coimbatore ..	95.2	71.3	72	4.87	—0.80
Tricninopoly ..	100.1	78.2	66	10.44	—1.26
Negapatam ..	89.6	79.0	73	53.41	23.94

STANDARD BAROMETER READING.

The following information is published in order that vessels in the Bombay Harbour may, by comparison with a standard instrument, ascertain the errors of their barometers:—

The reading of the Standard Barometer at the Colaba Observatory corrected for index error and reduced to 80 deg. F., and to the level of the tide at 8-45 a.m., Standard Time on the 24th March was 30-119 inches. For temperature corrections applicable to mercurial barometers of ships the reading of the ship's barometer has to be increased or decreased by .013 inch. for every 5 degrees according as the temperature of the attached thermometer is respectively below or above 80 deg. F. In case of the aneroid no temperature correction is needed. But for comparison at 80 F. all aneroid readings should be increased by 138 inch. For correcting the ship's barometer either mercurial or aneroid for the height of the barometer cistern above the tide level in the steam at 8-45 a.m., Standard Time, the ship's barometer reading should be increased by .010 inch. for every 10 feet of the height to make it comparable with the observatory barometer reading given above.

The British India Steam Navigation Company, are the third largest shipowners in the world, and the largest, British shipowners. They have 242 ships with a total tonnage of 660,000. The P. and O. comes next with 70 ships of 546,000 tons. The list is topped by two German lines, the Hamburg-America with 431 vessels of 1.306,819 tonnage and the Norddeutscher-Lloyd with 168 vessels of 811,000 tonnage.

When other remedies fail to cure that headache, here's the cure. Stearns' Headache cure, headache gone in a few minutes.

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

March 24th.

S.S. Inverness	Venus	Calcutta Mar. 13
S.S. Vasilefs Constantinos	Condylis	Port Said Mar. 11
S.S. Barenfels	Engelage	New York Feb. 17
S.S. Atlantica	Sprenger	Calcutta Feb. 27
S.S. Circassia	Osborne	Liverpool Feb. 20
S.S. Umvolosi	Miller	Durban Feb. 27

DEPARTURES.

March 24th.

S.S. Heim	Eriksen	Bangkok etc.
S.S. Markgraf	Schapp	Durban etc.
S

BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

PUBLIC ENGAGEMENTS.

TO-DAY.

Chamber of Commerce: Last Day of Balloting for an Elective Trustee of the Port, 10 to 4.
Oriental Government Security Life Assurance Company, Annual General Meeting, 4 p.m.
The Bombay Amateur Dramatic Club, "H. E. the Governor," Excelsior Theatre, 9-30 p.m.
Municipal Standing Committee, 1-9 p.m.
His Excellency visits the Improvement Trust's office, 8 a.m.
Lady Willingdon visits the Scottish Orphanage, Mahim, 12-15 p.m.
His Excellency Dines at Orient Club, 8-30 p.m.
Elphinstone High School Sports, 4 p.m.
Salle Francaise, fourth number of the "Spoken Journal," 6-20 p.m.
Prize Distribution of Sir C. J. Khetwadi Girls School, 5-15 p.m.
Meeting of Anthrophological Society, 6 p.m.
Annual meeting of the Bombay Tract and Book Society, Y. M. C. A. Hall, 6 p.m.

THURSDAY, March 26.

Meeting of the Girls' Friendly Society, Government House, 5 p.m.
Bombay Amateur Dramatic Club, "H. E. the Governor", Excelsior Theatre, 9-30 p.m.
Bombay Corporation, 3-40 p.m.

FRIDAY March, 27.

Lady Willingdon visits the Cama Hospital, 12-45 p.m.
His Excellency dines with officers of B.V.R. (Bombay Club) 8-15 p.m.; annual prize giving at Town Hall, 9-30 p.m.
Teachers' Association, Lecture by Mr. Thornton, St. Xavier's College, 6-15 p.m.

SATURDAY, March 28.

Lady Willingdon visits Bai Sakarbai Hospital 5-30 p.m.
His Excellency attends annual dinner of the Light Horse, Taj Mahal, 8-30 p.m.
Annual Meeting of the Bombay Medical Union at 7-30 p.m.

DAILY.

Howitt-Phillips Dramatic Co., Royal Opera House 9-30 p.m.
Excelsior Cinematograph, Excelsior Theatre, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
"La Scala," Gaiety Theatre, Vaudeville Programme, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
America India Cinematograph, Charni Road, 7 to 8, 8-30 to 9-30, and 10 to 11.
Imperial Cinematograph, Charni Road, 6-30 to 8, 8-30 to 10, and 10-30 to 12.
Olympia Cinematograph, Sandhurst Road, 5-15 to 6-45, 7 to 8-30, 9 to 10-30, and 11 to 12-30 p.m.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

Regimental Orders By The Hon. Colonel R. W. L. Dunlop, C.I.E., V.D. Commanding.
March, 25.

270. Arms.—All Arms and Accoutrements to be returned to Headquarters before 12 noon to-day 25th instant. Members are reminded that the prompt return of arms to Headquarters when called in, counts towards the Bayley Challenge Cup.
271 Prize Distribution.—The Annual Prize Distribution will be held in the Town Hall on Friday, the 27th instant, at 9-15 p.m. (Standard Time). The prize distribution will be followed by a dance. Admission will be by invitation only, except as regards members of the Bombay Volunteer Rifles who attend in uniform. Invitation for friends can be obtained by members on application at Headquarters. Dress Officers.—Mess Dress, White. N. C. Officers and Volunteers.—Mess Dress or uniform with Caps.
273. Musketry.—The Range at Ghat Kopar is allotted for Class Firing any Company daily up to Tuesday, 31st instant. Train leaves Victoria Terminus at 6-15 a.m. Members who have not yet completed their Class Firing are expected to do so before the 31st instant, and may attend on any of the above dates.
273. Leave No. 7547 Vol. A. S. Chadwick, "G" Coy. is granted leave of absence from 1st April to 31st October 1914.

(Sd.) F. H. JAMES, Captain,
Adjutant Bombay Vol. Rifles.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

Mar. 24.

Regimental Orders by Major J. W. Hawes V.D. Commanding.
127. Parade E. E. Coy.—The Second Series of all Night Manning will take place from Sunday March 22nd to Saturday March 28th; As these will be the last runs of the Season The O. C. hopes they will be well attended.
132. Proficiency Examination.—The Candidates for the Proficiency Examination should parade on the Colaba Maidan at 7-15 a.m. on Saturday the 28th instant. Dress.—Khaki & Helmets.

(Sd.) R.C.D. Graham Captain R.A.
Adjutant, Bombay Volunteer Artillery

HOMEWARD BOUND.

The Anchor Line s.s. Olympia will sail from No. 2 Shed, Victoria Dock this evening with the following passengers.

To Suez.

Mr. W. Garstoff.

To Marseilles.

Capt. R. C. Baker.

To London

Capt. L. E. Barnes; Mrs. M. M. Boulton; Infant and Nurse, Capt. J Courlie; Mr O Moss King; Mrs. Moss King; Child, 2 infants and Nurse; Miss. A. D. Marshall; Mr. J. N. Macdonald; Mrs. Pollick-Morris; Maj. A. C. Stewart; Maj. W. Stirling; Mrs. T. S. Hare Scott; Maj. C. R. Terrot; Mrs. Torrot; 2 Children & Nurse; Mr. V. de V. S. Woodley; Mrs. W. E. R. Williams.

To Liverpool.

Mrs. Bessley; Mrs. G. P. Boys; Child, & Nurse; Mrs A W Blunt, 2 children and Bullock & Child; Rev. T. Johanson; Mrs. Johanson; Child & Infant; Rev. Canon King; Mrs. W. T. Nash; Child & Infant; Mrs. F. E. Proes; Rev. G. M. Wilson.

BAND AT THE BOMBAY GYMKHANA.

By kind permission of Lieut.-Colonel T. W. Bonner V.D., and Officers the band of the 1st Battn., G. I. P. Ry. Volunteers, will play the following programme of music, under the direction of Mr. Hugh, B. Mitchell Band Master this evening commencing at 6 p.m.

March .....“Le Lion du St. Mare” .....Fabiani.
Overture .....“Dichter and Baner” .....Suppe.
Valse .....“Comedie d'Amour” .....Colin.
Ballat Music (from) .....“Faust” .....Gounod.
Song (Cornet Solo) ...“The Lost Chord” ... Sullivan.
Selection .....“The Pearl Girl” .....Palbot.
An Oriental Scene ...“A Dervish Chorus” ... Sebek.

BAND AT ESPLANADE.

By kind permission of Col. W. R. Marshall and Officers the “Band” of the Sherwood Foresters under the direction of Mr. A. H. Dewsall (Bandmaster) will play to-day a programme of music at the Esplanade Band-stand commencing at 6 p. m. (S. T.)

Marche Symphonic ..... Mancini.
Valse .....“Destiny” ..... Baynes.
Selection ...“The Marriage Market” ....Jacobi.
(a) Song. “I know of two bright eyes”. Clutsam
(b) Dance .....“Haughing Eyes” .....Finck.
Selection ...“Samson & Delilah” ...Saint Saens.
Overture ...“Maxmillian Robespierre”. Hitolff.
Piccolo Solo .....“Picaroon” .....Green.
Selection ...“The Pearl Girl” ...Felix & Talbot.

BOMBAY AMATEURS IN “HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR.”

Photo by Messrs. Bourne & Shepherd.

Scene of the end of Act I.

From Left to Right:—Mr. Watts, Miss Flynn, Mr. Berey, Mrs. Blunt, Mr. M. N. Hogg, Mr. Wilson, Major Watson, R.E., V.C., Mr. Hughes, Mrs. Paterson Brown Mr. Blunt.

A CORRECTION.

The application for bail made on behalf of Jaffer Joosub to Mr. Justice Macleod on Monday was dismissed by His Lordship and not referred to the Chief Justice as stated in Tuesday's “Chronicle”.

SUNBEAM ARRIVES AT SUEZ.

Our readers will be interested and glad to learn that the Sunbeam arrived at Suez on Monday last. After leaving Aden she reached Port Soudan in six days but between Port Soudan and Suez strong head winds delayed her.

BOMBAY IMPROVEMENT RUTST.

An ordinary meeting of the Bombay Improvement Trust was held at the Trust offices, Esplanade Road, yesterday afternoon, Mr. J. R. Orr presiding. The business on the agenda, which was of a formal nature, was disposed of at the meeting.

BOMBAY TRACT AND BOOK SOCIETY

The annual meeting of the Bombay Tract and Book Society will be held in the Y. M. C. A. Hall, Wodehouse Road, this evening at 6 p.m. Mr. A.H.S. Aston, Chief Presidency Magistrate, will preside on the occasion.

ANTHROPOLOGICAL SOCIETY OF BOMBAY.

The Ordinary Monthly Meeting of the Society will be held in the roms of the B.B. Royal Asiatic Society, Town Hall, Bombay, this evening at 6 p.m. (S.T.) when Mr. S.S. Mehta will read a paper on “The Dassera and Dassaratha Lila proceeding from it as a Festive Occasion”.

A LECTURE.

Mr. Rustamji Pestanji Karkaria will deliver, under the auspices of the Parsi Writers' Association, a lecture on “Some Eminent Parsi Journalists” on Monday next at 6 p.m. (S.T.) at Bai Bhicaiji Bengali School, Fort.

Shams-ul-ulma Dr. Jivanji Jamshedji Modi, B. A., Ph. D., the President of the Association, will take the chair

LASCAR STABBED IN STOMACH.

Cries of murder from near a lavatory attracted the police late on Monday night at Erskine-Road when they found a Mahomedan lascar named Themla Mahomed lying in the street with a stab wound in the stomach and had him removed to the hospital.

It is alleged that Themla had interfered in a feud between two men named Hassan and Ismail. The latter threatened him and it is alleged that on getting an opportunity Ismail stabbed him and disappeared quickly.

Police enquiries are in progress Themla's condition in the hospital is said to be critical.

DAILY MORTALITY RETURNS.

Eighteen attacks and eighteen deaths from plague, three attacks and two deaths from small-pox and one attack and one death from cholera were recorded in Bombay City, during the period of 24 hours ended at 6 a.m. on Tuesday. The plague attacks were reported as follows:—Byculla 4, Tardeo 3, Worli 3, Umarkhadi 2, Sion 1, Parel 1, Tarwadi 1, Mazagon 1, Mahalaxmi 1, and Kumbharwada 1. The total mortality from all causes during the above period was 129, as compared with 139 on the corresponding day of 1913 and 123 in 1912. Altogether 1657 rats were caught by the municipal rat-catchers on Monday, of which 87 were found to be plague-infected.

MR. W. W. PEARSON'S RETURN FROM SOUTH AFRICA.

Mr. W. W. Pearson who went with the Rev. Mr. Andrews to South Africa arrived Umvolosi from Durban. On steamer a “Umvolosi” from Durban. On his way back, Mr. Pearson stayed for about ten days in Portuguese East Africa where he was able to enjoy the hospitality of the Indians who are living in the Portuguese colonies. Mr. Pearson leaves this evening for Delhi en route to Bolpur where he is going to take up work as a teacher in Dr. Rabindranath Tagore's Shanti Niketan School. Mr. Pearson spoke in glowing terms of the kind hospitality accorded to him by the Indians in South Africa as well as by the Europeans.

YOUNG MEN'S MOHAMMEDAN ASSOIATION.

The 4th weekly meeting of the Young Men's Mohammedan Association was held on Sunday at the Anjuman-Islam School, New Nagpada, when Mr. Syed Abdul Wahid Asar presided. The Honorary Secretary, Mr. Syed Ebrahim Kadiri, having read the minutes of the last meeting Mr. M. U. Nazim delivered a lecture on the “Retention of the Urdu Language.”

The lecturer in the course of his discourse said that the recently issued pamphlet by Government on the problem of teaching Ordu in the Presidency had taken the Mohamedans by surprise as they did not expect that Government would, after a trial of two years, remove the study of this language from their schools and hence it was their paramount duty to retain this *lingua franca* of India.

ALLEGED MURDER BY A LUNATIC.

On Tuesday morning, Mr. G. F. Chalk, opened an enquiry into the circumstances of the death of a Hindu named Balkrishna Raghoba who was, it is alleged murdered by a lunatic relative of his in the early hours of the same morning.

It appears that some days ago a relative of the deceased brought his lunatic brother, named Govind Rhaisnett, to the latter's house and left him there. The deceased used to watch Govind and slept with him in the same room. As the deceased did not come out of the room as usual on Tuesday morning his sister Salubai, who lived in the same house pushed open the door when Govind rushed out on her and attacked her with an iron bar. She called another broher and her son to the rescue to disarm the lunatic and they succeeded in doing so but a minute later to their horror they found Balkrishna lying dead in a pool of blood with his forehead battered. The police were informed and Inspector Stenson at once repaired to the scene and arrested the lunatic. The dead body was removed to the morgue.

Further enquiry was adjourned after some evidence had been recorded.

HIGH COURT SUMMER VACATION.

Mr. Justice Batchelor and Mr. Justice Davar will be the vacation judges during the ensuing summer vacation which commences from Wednesday, the 15th April and ends on Sunday, the 7th June, both days inclusive.

Mr. Justice Batchelor will be in Bombay from Wednesday, the 15th April, to Sunday, the 10th May, and Mr. Justice Davar will be in Bombay from the 11th May to the 7th June.

Mr. Justice Batchelor will sit in the Insolvent Debtors' Court on Wednesday, the 15th April, and Wed. the 6th May. Urgent Chamber work only will be disposed of by His Lordship on both these days after the Insolvent Debtors' Court is over.

Mr. Justice Batchelor and Mr. Justice Davar will take short causes on Tuesday, the 28th April.

Mr. Justice Davar will sit in the Insolvent Debtors' Court on Wednesday, the 20th May, and Wednesday, the 3rd June. Urgent Chamber work only will be disposed of by His Lordship on both these days after the Insolvent Debtors' Court is over. His Lordship, will take short causes on Tuesday, the 26th May.

The Appeal Court sittings will be on Tuesday, 28th April, Thursday, 7th May, and Thursday, 21st May.

EXPLOSIVE LETTERS.

PRISONER MAKES EXCULPATORY STATEMENT.

(Associated Press.)

CALCUTTA, Mar. 24.

Hari Charan Mandal charged with having in his possession packets of explosive substance on which he had written the names of the editors of the “Indian Daily News” and the “Empire” was to-day released on bail by the Chief Presidency Magistrate. The accused admitted writing the addresses but claimed ignorance of the contents. Mr. Lowman of the C. I. D. said that the accused had made an exculpatory statement.

BOMBAY POLICE COURTS.

ILLICIT COCAINE TRAFFIC.

At the Esplanade Police Court, before Mr. Frank Oliviera, Third Presidency Magistrate, Excise Inspector McCarthy charged one Nabibux Gulam Mahomed with possessing two packets containing two grains of cocaine, without a license.

The evidence showed that on Friday last the accused was selling cocaine at the corner of Balu Street, when he was arrested and two packets of cocaine extracted from his mouth.

The accused was convicted, and as he had two previous convictions against him, he was sentenced to pay a fine of Rs. 45, or in default, to undergo one month's rigorous imprisonment.

ALLEGED DEFAMATION IN A LETTER.

At the Esplanade Police Court, yesterday, before Mr. A. H. S. Aston, Chief Presidency Magistrate, Mr. Dadabhoy Cowasji Jassawalla, a landed proprietor, field an information charging Mr. Pirojshah Nusservanji Patel with defamation. Mr. Payne, solicitor, appeared for the complainant.

The complainant in the course of his information alleged that on the 10th February last the two children of Mr. Patel who were living with him, came to their mother Mrs. Patel, who was living apart from her husband, next door to where the complainant lived. The children complained to their mother of ill-treatment by their father. The mother however was afraid to take them into her protection, owing to some legal technicalities. She and the complainant thereupon went with the children to Mr. Patel's solicitors. It was finally agreed that the children were to be sent to a boarding house by Mr. Patel. A few days after, on the 19th February, Mr. Patel's solicitors wrote a letter to Mrs. Patel's solicitors in which Mr. Patel made an allegation that the children had absconded in pursuance of a preconcerted plan and that the complainant and Mrs. Patel had taken the children away with them from his (Mr. Patel's) bungalow. The complainant contended that the allegations made in that letter were untrue and were highly defamatory.

The Magistrate ordered a notice to issue.

MYSORE WIDOW'S HOME.

We take the following from the report of the Home for 1912-13:—

During the year 1912-13, the attendance of pupils in the School attached to the Home, fluctuated between 34 and 56, as against 34 and 45 respectively in the previous year. In June 1913, there were on the rolls 56, as against 42 in 1911-12, *viz.*, 20 in the 1st and 2nd, 13 in the 3rd, 7 in the 4th, 9 in the 5th standard. There were 2 in the special English class and 5 in the Rattan class.

There was an Ambulance Class, in which 6 pupils were taught “First aid to the injured.”

Of the above number, 39 were widows, 7 unmarried girls, and 10 married women. The corresponding figures for the previous year were 28, 3 and 11 respectively.

8 were less than 12 years of age, 9 between 12 and 16, 28 between 16 and 25 and 11 between 25 and 37. The corresponding figures for the previous year were 4, 9, 20 and 9 respectively.

There were 34 boarders in the Boarding House. Of these 27 attended the School attached to the Home, and 7 attended the Maharani's College. 29 pupils, living in their own houses, attended the tuition in the Home, and received scholarships. The corresponding figures for the previous year were 22, 19, 3 and 23 respectively.

Four passed the Kanarese Lower Secondary Examination out of five that had gone up, as against 3 out of 6 in the previous year.

Of the 42 pupils who attended the class examinations for annual promotions, 32 were successful, while 10 had to be detained in their former classes. Of the 4 that passed the Lower Secondary Examination in Kannada, 3 joined the Training class and one the II Form of the Maharani's College.

The total cost of the maintenance of the School and Boarding House was Rs. 6,748-11-6 against Rs. 6,240-4-2 in the previous year.

BOMBAY A. D. C.

CAPABLE PERFORMANCE OF “HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR.”

A very capable interpretation of Marshall's popular farcical play His Excellency The Governor was given by the Bombay A. D. C. at the Excelsior theatre last night before a large and enthusiastic audience. Their Excellencies Lord and Lady Willingdon with a party from Government House were present, and occupied the two stage boxes, which were tastefully draped in mauve and heliotrope in honour of the occasion.

The performance did not commence until 9-45, but as the play was over by midnight the evening's entertainment did not in any way suffer by this little lack of unpunctuality.

“His Excellency The Governor” is too well-known to necessitate a descriptive narrative of the plot, suffice it to say generally, that the bright racy epigrammatic dialogue was done full justice to last night, by the talented performers, and the piece went with a swing from start to finish without the semblance of a hitch, quite an unusual circumstance for a first night. On the rising of the curtain the piece dragged for about ten minutes, and in spite of “His Excellency's” efforts to infuse a little life into the breakfast scene, the introductory period was decidedly depressing, and did not augur well for the success of the entertainment. The advent of Stella De Gex (Mrs. Patterson Brown), however acted like magic, her vivacious, light-hearted unaffected acting dispelling the impending gloom instantly, the piece going from this point with a dash and verve rarely seen with amateurs, success never being in doubt for a moment. Mrs. Patterson Brown is to be congratulated on the excellent rendering she gave of a very difficult part, and her finished performance was the outstanding feature of the evening. Mr. M. N. Hogg as the private secretary began badly the Penley drawl he affected detracting considerably from the impersonation. This wore off completely after his little love scene with Esther in the second Act, and he gave a clever and amusing rendering of John Baverstock which was much appreciated, the scene referred to eliciting rounds of continuous applause. Major Watson as H. E. The Governor was excellent, and he acted most effectively right through the piece. His facial make-up, however, requires, toning down considerably, the deep lines on the forehead and the paint under the eyes being too exaggerated for the strong electric lights which were in evidence on the stage. These remarks are equally applicable to John Baverstock's make-up. The Rt. Hon'ble Henry Carlton, M.P., and his daughter Esther, were very nicely acted by Mr. Blunt and Miss Flynn, Mrs. Blunt giving a dignified but amusing interpretation of Mrs. Bolingbroke. The minor characters of Capt. Rivers, and Major Kildare, were ably sustained by Messrs. Retallack and Dodds, while Mr. Watts created a good deal of merriment in the little he had to do as the butler, and Mr. Wilson was an efficient sentry. The A. D. C. are to be heartily congratulated on last night's success: the prompter's voice was never heard, and there was not a momentery pause during the whole of the proceedings, the performers one and all being letter perfect in their parts. The performance is to be repeated to-night when packed houses should be assured, as “His Excellency The Governor” is quite one of the best amateur entertainments Bombay has been treated to.

KARACHI FIRE ENGINES.

A WINDFALL FOR THE POLICE DEPARTMENT.

(From Our Correspondent.)

KARACHI, Mar. 24.

The Karachi Municipality has arranged to pay over to the Police department for the manning and working of the municipal manual fire engines, Rs. 45 per mensem from 1876 to 1884 and Rs. 80 per mensem from 1884 to date. This is a windfall to the Police department representing a total of Rs. 4,320 plus Rs. 28,800 or Rs. 33,120.

SPORTING NEWS.

LAWN TENNIS.

BOMBAY GYMKHANA TOURNAMENT.

MIXED DOUBLES HANDICAP.

A very interesting game was played yesterday when England and Mrs. Reynolds were asked to give Hart and Miss Osborne minus 40 plus 15 and minus 40 plus 30 in every alternate game. It was a tremendous handicap, but so well could England at the net rely upon his partner at the back of the court that they were equal to it. They kept the ball well away from Hart at the net most of the time and Miss Osborne seemed to be nervous at first, but late brought off some good shots and Hart also became more steady. England was in good form even if weak as ever at over-head shots and Mrs. Reynolds in the earlier stages was conspicuous for her cross-shots and the way she passed her opponents down the side lines.

In the first, England only lost a point and Mrs. Reynolds none at all, and they led at 3-1. England then lost his serve, but then went away to 5-2. Hart made a bid here with the next two, but after a “deuce” game lost the set.

Winning the first, England led in the next set at 2-1 and again at 3-2, but here Hart and Miss Osborne struck much better form and from here took four consecutive games, and set all was called.

It looked as though England and Mrs. Reynolds would run away with the decider, when they won the first three games. Then, however, the others won as many rather comfortably, being 3-all. Hart's service took him to the lead, but Mrs. Reynolds won hers and Miss Osborne lost, the score being 5-4 against the latter. England's serve not coming off, 5-all was called, then Hart lost his and Mrs. Reynolds settled it after a long game which went to “deuce.”

Result:—

England and Mrs. Reynolds, minus 40, beat Hart and Miss Osborne, plus 15-3; 6-4, 3-6, 7-5.

TO-DAY'S PLAY.

E. Hauser at minus 15 meets R. P. Stoneham at “Scratch” in the first round of the Singles Handicap “B” Class this evening.

“CONDER” OPEN TENNIS TOURNAMENT.

The last game of the first round and the first game of the second round took place last evening. Green and Gunther easily disposed of Amir Ali and Shakoor, the scores being 6-10, 6-11. In the first game of the second round Azizali and Mehta defeated Alcock and Dracott by 7-5, 6-3.

To-night, Ibrahim and Fazalbhoy are drawn against Dina and Serrai, and Wagle and Bhandkamkar, the holders of the Conuer Plate, are to meet Murerji and Shete. On Thursday evening Bomanji and D. Mehta, play Briscoe and Harwood, while Karve and Desai will play Green and Gunther.

HOCKEY IN BOMBAY.

GARRISON INTER-COMPANY TOURNAMENT.

79 COY. R. G. A. (2), BEAT “G” COY. SHERWOODS (1).

The above teams, which met and drew about a fortnight back in the Garrison Tournament, met again on the Marine Lines ground last evening when the R. G. A. succeeded in obtaining the verdict by the odd goal in three.

From the opening stages play was of a very even character, both teams pressing in turn but neither was able to register any score. After 15 minutes play Farmer however succeeded in netting the first goal for his side after carrying the ball forward on his chest, which the referee was failed to notice. The remaining time of this period was not productive of any score but both sides might easily have accounted for a couple of goals each if they had taken advantage of the chances offered them.

During the second period the Sherwoods pressed their opponents hard but failed to score by delaying too long in the circle. The R. G. A. were at this time playing a very weak game, their back division making several bad mistakes which the Sherwoods neglected to take advantage of, while their forwards were never to be found combining in their attacks. About five minutes before the close of time the Foresters equalised but their success was short lived as Farmer carried the ball down from the “bully” and once more put his side ahead. The Sherwoods however played with a considerable amount of dash and determination but failed to get on terms again with their opponents when time was called.

To-morrow 79 Coy. R. G. A. play “E” (Cyclists) Coy. B. V. R. in the finals on the Marine Lines ground, play to begin at 5 p.m., sharp.

CUSTOMS HOCKEY CLUB (2), DREW WITH Y. M. C. A. (2).

The Y. M. C. A. deserve to be congratulated in drawing with the Customs Hockey Club last evening on the Cooperage in a practice game. Though the Customs were slightly the better team on the hour's play, the Y. M. C. A. succeeded in scoring twice in the second moiety after the Customs had registered both their goals in the first period.

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Domestic Occurrences.

BIRTH.

CARTE.—March 8th, at Maysland, Nuwara Eliya, the wife of R. G. Carte, P.W.D., of a daughter.

DEATHS.

DE BURE.—March 7th, at Pau, France, Francois Xavier, eldest son of Mr. and Mrs. De bure, aged 10.

MODGET.—March 7th, at Dehra Dun, the wife of Captain C. Modget, aged 65.

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THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE.
Wednesday, March 25, 1914.

THE ULSTER ALARM.

The latest telegrams in regard to the alarming reports that have been received from London regarding the state of affairs in Ulster make it easier to understand a situation that was for the time being full of perplexity. It appears from Mr. Asquith's statement in the Commons on Monday that the excitement of the last few days, the attempted creation of the belief by the Unionist Press that matters had reached the verge of hostilities in Ulster, and that the forces sent to quell a rebellion were in a state of mutiny, arose entirely from the misconception in the minds of certain officers as to the duties they were about to be called upon to perform. It seems that three months ago the generals were informed that it might be their duty to come to the assistance of the civil power, but that the officers domiciled in Ulster would be exempted. This was a very proper and reasonable course for the Government to have taken. Although it is impossible for any officer to evade his responsibilities as a servant of the Crown, and the solemn obligation that is laid upon him to carry out any duty that he may be called upon to perform so long as he holds the King's Commission, no one desires that any soldier, if it can be avoided, should be placed in the invidious position of having to use his sword against his conscience; and the Army is large enough and the task in Ulster small enough to relieve those officers who might, in a moment of emergency, be called upon to fire on people with whose resistance they passionately sympathise. What has happened, however, is, apparently, that a number of officers have been led into a very indiscreet action based on a misconception of the intentions of the Government. It is perfectly clear that it is necessary that the authorities should take precautions to deal with such a state of civil disorder as may arise in Ulster at any moment, and the Government, therefore, as a purely precautionary measure, ordered the movement of certain troops to Belfast. According to Mr. Bonar Law,—it is an amazing statement, but has passed uncontradicted,—Sir Arthur Paget informed his officers that operations were about to commence against Ulster and that "the country would be ablaze by Saturday." Mr. Asquith has now definitely stated in regard to this that no instructions that could have led to such a belief, were given by the War Office. But the result of Sir Arthur Paget's statement, and the agitation of encouragement to the officers of the Army to refuse their duty that has been carried on in the press, was that a number of senior officers left their commands and others announced their resignations. They had, as Mr. Asquith said, interpreted their instructions in a wider sense. Matters have now been explained to them, and, with the consent of the King, General Gough and all the officers concerned have returned to their duties.

So far this is all very well. We think that the Government has acted with discretion in not taking too serious a view of an ebullition, the result of strong political feeling, which was altogether premature. The circumstances in which the Army may be called upon to suppress disorder in Ulster have not arisen yet. The Home Rule Bill is not yet the law of the land, and we take it that, whatever may happen in the meanwhile, Sir Edward Carson and his friends would not be so criminal as to precipitate active "hostilities" until Home Rule is an accomplished fact. But it would, no doubt, be a great achievement on the part of the Unionist agitators if the Government could be manoeuvred into precipitate action, and that is, perhaps, what has been aimed at during the past few days. We hold, therefore, that the Government has acted with wisdom in treating the action of these officers in a conciliatory fashion, and in refusing to allow them to hustle themselves, the Government and the Army into a grave situation, which there are no actual circumstances at the present moment to justify. To order courts martial of recalcitrant officers, and the general adoption of stern disciplinary measures to deal with further ebullitions of the sort, would have been to play the game of unscrupulous agitators, who are ready to sacrifice the discipline of the Army in order to defeat the will of Parliament. And so far, therefore, the Government has gained by its action. But it cannot be disguised that the whole affair raises a problem of the most serious character. If every officer or soldier is to be allowed to exercise his choice as to the circumstances under which he will or will not carry out his duties and support the civil power; if, as Mr. Asquith puts it, soldiers are to appraise the value of the different measures under the Constitution, the United Kingdom will quickly be reduced to the level of a South American Republic, in which the party which commands the sympathies of the armed forces of the State will be able, regardless of majorities, to impose its will upon the community. We cannot believe that the doctrine expounded by Mr. Bonar Law is one to which the sober opinion of his party in the country will ever subscribe. Mr. Asquith does not put the matter too high when he says it is one which would cause the whole fabric of the State to dissolve. It is a doctrine which is as likely to react on Mr. Bonar Law and his friends, and the policies they may pursue when in office, as on a Liberal Government. It may not always be a case of commissioned officers rebelling against the authority of Parliament under a Liberal Government. The time may come when the precedent may be used by the rank and file, under circumstances, which may involve a far greater danger to the State, than a sectional revolt in an Irish province. These are occasions on which it is the duty of statesmen of all parties to sink their differences and stand side by side in defence of the great principles on which the safety of the Constitution rests. It may suit the party exigency of the moment for Mr. Bonar Law and Mr. Balfour to take a different attitude,—an attitude of encouragement to the pro-Ulster officers to forget their duty to the King and the State—or they may think so; but we do not believe that when the matter comes to be tested, their action will be endorsed by the sober opinion of the country at large.

While the wisdom of the course the Government have pursued in allowing these hasty zealots in the Curragh camp to rejoin their posts is apparent, it is to be hoped that there is no truth in the rumours which have now been started in the Unionist press that General Gough was able to obtain conditions from the War Office before going back to his command. "The Times" goes so far as to declare that he received a written assurance from the Government that the troops will not be used to coerce Ulster. That can hardly be believed. That he received an assurance may be true, but that is not likely to have gone further than the Government's explanation that there was no intention or idea of the coercion of Ulster in the sense which General Gough and other officers apparently conceived would be the case. The only thing that can be said in defence of their action is that they were led to believe that they were being sent to Ulster to assume the offensive in anticipation of a revolt. The supposition that they honestly held that belief and resigned on the strength of it is the justification for the authorities having agreed to their return to duty. But it is preposterous to suppose that they have received any assurance that, in the event of armed resistance to the civil authority in Ulster, they will not be called upon to deal with it, as would be the case in any other part of the Empire. That would not of course, be the coercion of Ulster, it would be the suppression of Ulster's attempt to coerce the Empire. But the wildest statements are being made by the Opposition journals and it is impossible to discuss them seriously. It is enough for the moment to express satisfaction that the Government have adroitly evaded the attempt to manœuvre them into an invidious position; to remember, as we said a few days ago, that much may happen before the Home Rule Bill becomes law, and to note Lord Morley's expression of the hope that there may yet be an agreement.

COCHIN LANDLORDS AND TENANCY BILL

We have received from the Addison Press, Madras, a blue-book containing a collection of Press criticisms and comments on the Cochin Tenancy Bill, which has been published by Mr. M. V. Nambudripad of Shoranur for private circulation. The publisher claims that these expressions of opinion have been culled from "select leading journals," but even a hasty perusal of them will satisfy any fair-minded reader that they present only one side of the shield. The claims put forward are those of the *jenmis* or landlords,—the class to whom, as his name shows, the publisher unmistakably belongs, and to afford protection from whose exactions the Bill has been designed,—to the exclusion of those of the tenants. This explains why in the 213 folio pages now published there is not a word said or a plea raised in favour of the latter section of the community, and why the proposed legislation is being so vigorously opposed. The arguments which have been advanced against the Bill are, mainly, that it was initiated to satisfy a refractory few; that it was suggested by neither State nor public necessity; that it would deprive landlords of their inherent ancient right; and that, instead of rendering the position of the two classes definite, it would create a small privileged class below the landlord but enjoying all his rights, to the exclusion of the rest of the tenant class. It is not generally known outside the province that the *jenmis* are a very powerful class who are apt to resent even the slightest interference with what they regard as their vested rights. The majority of them know no lack of ways and means. They are tritons among minnows by hereditary right. Spoiling the Egyptians, or their modern equivalents, the tenants, is their hereditary pastime. They, as a class, regard this as a perfectly justifiable procedure, in thorough keeping with their right of *dominium*, or absolute *jenmum* ownership. They have no end of devices—indeed, they have elevated it into, and cultivate and practise it as, a fine art,—for sponging on the hard-earned cash of their original co-proprietors, the tenants. A common device with a *jenmi* is to accept from his *Kanakkaran* a considerable *douceur* or earnest money (say Rs. 10,000), and in return allow him credit for a *kanom* claim of only a much smaller sum (say Rs. 1,000), as the amount advanced by him. Again, what often happens is that, just before the expiry of the customary twelve years, the *jenmi* makes a better bargain with some new tenant. He pockets another *douceur* and demands the restoration of the land of the original *Kanakkaran* returning the amount advanced by him. Or he gives a *melcharth* (writ of revocation) to the new tenant, which authorises him to evict the former tenant from his holding. Then comes the periodical renewal fees (*policchezhuthu*) forming one of the regular sources of a *jenmi's* income, formerly amounting in the most favourable cases to about 25 per cent. of the mortgage advance, but now, however, extravagantly enhanced. Over and above these, a *jenmi* exacts from his vassal sundry customary fees and perquisites (just as a feudal lord in the Middle Ages received from his tenant aids, reliefs and benevolences); offerings, as when permission is sought of the local chieftain by a dependent to erect a porter's lodge, build a tiled or a two-storeyed dwelling-house, or celebrate a marriage or *talikettu-kalyanam*, with becoming pomp and ceremony; presents on high days and festivals, as during the *Onam*, when it is incumbent on every vassal to visit his suzerain and acknowledge his fealty; and fines and penalties for breaches of caste law or of social usage. It is to afford some little relief to the down-trodden tenantry of the West Coast from some of the aforesaid exactions that the Cochin Durbar is determined to have the Bill passed into law. On the other hand, the landlords are leaving no stone unturned to prevent this. *Hinc illae lacrimae.*

Notes of the Day.

Sir Arthur Paget's Declaration.

In view of the attempts which are being made to represent Sir Arthur Paget as extending his approval or encouragement to the officers who would refuse their duty in Ulster, it is worth recalling the notable words he uttered the other day when a guest at the Corinthian Club dinner in Dublin. The man, who is charged with maintaining the loyalty and discipline of the Army in Ireland took that opportunity to make its position at the crisis clear. The following passage in his speech, is a complete refutation of Mr. Bonar Law's deplorable inexactitude. He said:—

"You must remember that in our lives we soldiers have to do things that we do not like. We have, too, a small Army. It is very efficient, and that comes because the Army is in a very high state of discipline, and when you have to deal with large bodies of men who understand the meaning of the word discipline it means that, however distasteful it may be to them, they will carry out any orders given to them by their King, and it may be—God forbid it should be—my lot to be ordered to move to the North. I should regret it. I have no doubt that many officers—friends of you all—would hate the very idea of moving one mile north of Dublin; but if that order comes, that order must be obeyed, and if the order was not obeyed, it would mean that the Army is not in that state of discipline in which you would wish to see it. I do not for one moment believe—not for a single moment—that there can be any question of such a move being made, but should it happen you must take into consideration what we soldiers are, our training of years, our stern sense of discipline, and how vital it is—how important it is—that we should carry out such instructions as we may receive, and although you may condemn us in any act of ours, at the same time you would say to yourselves, 'Well, after all, they only did their duty.'"

Nothing can be clearer than the above pronouncement of the Army's position with regard to the threatened rebellion.

Health Officers in the Presidency.

It may be remembered that the recent protest of the Bombay Medical Union against restricting appointments to the Women's Medical Service to candidates possessing British qualifications was successful in opening the Service to women holding the diploma of L. M. and S. of the Bombay University. The Union have now memorialised the Government of Bombay on the subject of the official recognition of the degrees of Bachelor and Doctor of Hygiene of Bombay, urging the claims of holders to be included for appointments as Deputy Sanitary Commissioners and Health Officers of the First Class in the newly organised Sanitary Services. The Union recall the views of the Bombay Government in their Resolution dated May 28, 1913, in which they state that

"Medical Officers of Health of the First Class will be required to possess a registrable Medical qualification and, for the present, and until proper arrangements exist in India for post graduate study, a British Diploma in Public Health. The question of acceptance in lieu of the latter qualification of a Diploma of Bacholor of Hygiene or of Doctor of Hygiene of the University of Bombay is under consideration."

The Union submit that the term "diploma" as applied to the B. Hy. and D. Hy. of Bombay is a misnomer, and that these degrees come up to the Standard of the Cambridge D. P. H., and are even, in some respects, higher than the Cambridge degree.

Dr. Turner's Opinion.

In support of the contention the Union cite, among other opinions, that of Dr. Turner, Health Officer, Bombay, that "the students have equal, if not greater, facilities than they have in England for acquiring a knowledge of the Public Health Administration of a large city." The memorial, further, pertinently remarks that the Bombay Government are apparently showing an inclination to go back on their own opinion expressed in 1912, when advancing reasons for the establishment of a post-graduate school for the study of tropical medicine. In their letter to the Government of India they then said:

"Finally having regard to the declared policy of Government of encouraging and developing sanitation in this country it is highly desirable that a class of competent Natives should be specially trained with this object, and instruction of Indian medical graduates appears to be an essential preliminary to the successful development of any scheme of sanitation suitable to the needs and circumstances of this country. The training for the ordinary Diploma of Public Health given in Great Britain is totally unsuited to these circumstances, and it is evident that instruction in sanitation in India can be efficiently taught only in that country itself."

It would be strange, indeed, if the Local Government could have so modified the view expressed above as to contemplate the keeping out of Indian graduates from the new Sanitary Services.

A Premature Election.

An amusing incident happened at the annual meeting of the Bombay Branch of the Countess of Dufferin Fund held yesterday at Government House. After the Report had been adopted Mr. Jehangir Dosabhoy Framji, Joint-Honorary Secretary, asked the meeting to elect a Vice-President in place of Sir Narayen Chandavarkar who had left Bombay for Indore; whereupon Lady Jehangir moved that the Hon: Mr. Claude Hill be asked to accept the position. Mr. Ratansi Mulji seconded the motion, which was carried amid loud applause; and the Hon. Mr. Hill, who thought he had been duly installed Vice-President of the Branch, expressed his heartfelt thanks for the great honour done to him. Her Excellency Lady Willingdon, who presided, was, however, all this time, busy looking through the regulations, and ere the Hon. Mr. Hill had finished thanking the meeting, Her Excellency pointed out amid loud laughter that, according to the rules and regulations of the Branch, the Vice-President was to be nominated by the Lady President from among the members of the Central Committee. Her Excellency however, quickly added that she nominated the Hon. Mr. Hill, who thus came to his own again and was after all installed as Vice-Precident of the Branch.

Panama Canal Tolls.

Although, as Reuter stated yesterday, the opposition to the proposed repeal of the exemption clause of the Panama Canal Act is likely to be "unexpectedly stubborn," we have every hope that President Wilson's ultimate triumph is assured. Among the opposers, however, are some notable members of the House of Representatives, Mr. Clark, the speaker, Senator O'Gorman and Mr. Underwood, who has a not inconsiderable following. But the President's Message to Congress on the 5th instant has made a profound impression on the country. In that Message Dr. Wilson put the United States on its honour, so to speak, saying "we ought to reverse our action without raising the question whether we are right or wrong, and so once more deserve our reputation for generosity and the redemption of every obligation without quibble or hesitation. I ask this of you in support of the foreign policy of the administration. I shall not know how to deal with other matters of even greater delicacy and nearer consequence, if you do not grant it to me in ungrudging measure." Peculiar significance must attach to these words, for President Wilson could hardly have spoken more plainly or directly if he had told Congress that, unless the exemption clause was repealed, the United States would have to meet its foes with all the world alienated. The words, in fact, convey a warning.

WHY THE PRO-ULSTER OFFICERS RESIGNED.

MISUNDERSTANDING OF INSTRUCTIONS.

THE PREMIER EXPLAINS.

HEATED DEBATE IN THE COMMONS.

MR. BONAR LAW'S DANGEROUS DOCTRINE.

MOVEMENT OF TROOPS PURELY PRECAUTIONARY.

Mr. Bonar Law's motion for the adjournment of the House of Commons, which was subsequently negatived, was the occasion of a heated debate in the Commons. During Mr. Asquith's reply there were numerous pointed interjections.

Mr. Bonar Law accused the Cabinet of moving troops in order to provoke or intimidate Ulster, and said nothing would save the Army now except a declaration that the officers of the Army and the Navy would not be compelled to engage in a civil war against their wish.

The Premier reiterated that the movement was a purely protective measure and the Government did not intend any further movement. The Government's orders were misunderstood. The Army Council were satisfied there had been a misunderstanding. The officers were satisfied and had returned to their commands. Mr. Asquith pointed out that if soldiers were to appraise the value of the different measures under the Constitution the whole fabric of the State would be dissolved.

Mr. Balfour ridiculed the efforts of Mr. Asquith to minimise what had happened in the Army.

MOTION FOR ADJOURNMENT.

MR. BONAR LAW ON THE DANGER.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, March 23.

In the House of Commons to-day Mr. Bonar Law insisted on an opportunity being given to discuss the position in Ulster. Mr. Asquith assented.

Mr. Bonar Law affirmed that the danger of the Army being destroyed before their eyes came on the Government like a bolt from the blue. He read the statement from General Sir Arthur Paget to the officers that active operations were to commence against Ulster and that the country would be ablaze by Saturday.

PROVOKING ULSTER.

Mr. Bonar Law accused the Cabinet of moving troops in order to provoke or intimidate Ulster. He asked whether Brigadier-General Gough would be reinstated and demanded to know what instructions were given to General Sir Arthur Paget.

A CONCERTED PLAN AGAINST ULSTER.

Mr. Bonar Law maintained that General Sir Arthur Paget did not agree with Mr. Asquith that the Government were only taking precautionary measures, but thought that they were going to conquer Ulster. Mr. Bonar Law affirmed that he completely accepted Mr. Asquith's own good faith but believed that without Mr. Asquith's knowledge some of his colleagues had made these movements of troops a part of a concerted plan against Ulster.

A CLEAR DECLARATION WANTED.

He said nothing would save the Army now except a clear declaration that the officers of the Navy and the Army would not be compelled to engage in a civil war against their wish. He declared most emphatically that the Government were attempting to coerce a portion of the United Kingdom without the authority of the electorate.

MR. ASQUITH'S REPLY.

Mr. Asquith rose amid great cheering. He said that the generals were informed last December that it might be their duty to come to the assistance of the civil power but that the officers domiciled in Ulster would be exempted.

The War Office gave General Sir Arthur Paget no instructions concerning the conquering of Ulster. The only instructions sent to General Sir Arthur Paget were those of last week for the movement of troops.

A PURELY PROTECTIVE MEASURE.

The Premier reiterated that this movement was a purely protective one. The Government did not intend any further movement. It was an undoubted fact that General Gough and others had interpreted the instructions in a wider sense. The Army Council were now satisfied that there was a misunderstanding. The officers were also satisfied and had returned to their commands.

A NEW DANGER.

Mr. Asquith concluded by saying that Mr. Bonar Law's doctrine brought up a new danger. He pointed out that if the soldiers were to appraise the value of the different measures under the Constitution then the whole fabric of the State would be dissolved.

MR. BALFOUR REPORTS.

Mr. Balfour ridiculed the efforts of Mr. Asquith to minimise what had happened in the Army. He declared that the instructions were meant against Ulster and that General Gough had resigned under that impression.

AN ANOMALOUS SITUATION.

He had been dismissed because he did not want to fight against Ulster. He had been reinstated after still saying that he would not fight against Ulster. (Loud Cheers.)

Mr. Balfour concluded by declaring that the Government were dealing with a question deeper than ordinary problems. They had raised forces, which nothing could pacify except a broad, statesmanlike treatment, which they had hitherto not attempted to adopt. (Cheers.)

Mr. Ramsay Macdonald and others continued the debate, Mr. Macdonald remarking that the officers were prepared to shoot Trade-Unionists; but they would not shoot in Ulster because of class bias.

VARIOUS INTERJECTIONS.

During Mr. Asquith's speech there were numerous pointed interjections. A Unionist asked:—"Is General Gough reinstated?" Mr. Asquith replied:—"There is no question of reinstatement. He was never dismissed."

Mr. Bonar Law interposed:—"His successor was actually mentioned."

Mr. Asquith:—"That was pending General Gough's explanation. He and all the officers concerned have now returned to the Brigade."

The Unionists asked:—"Unconditionally?"

Mr. Asquith replied:—"Certainly."

COLONEL SEELY SILENT.

Mr. Morrell pointed out that the question, whether or not General Gough had returned to Ireland on terms, had not been answered. He asked Colonel Seely for an answer.

Colonel Seely did not reply.

Most of the Liberal back-benchers accused the Opposition of seducing the Army from its allegiance. Finally the motion to adjourn was negatived and the matter dropped.

HOUSE OF LORDS.

KING'S APPROVAL OF THE ORDER OF RETURN OF OFFICERS.

LONDON, March 23.

In the House of Lords to-day Lord Morley mentioned that the King had approved of the order that the officers should rejoin their units.

Lord Lansdowne dwelt on the grave public anxiety regarding the events in Ulster and asked if the Government intended to coerce the Unionists. Lord Morley replied in a strain similar to the statements in the House of Commons. He hoped that they might yet come to an agreement.

BELFAST PERFECTLY CALM.

BLUEJACKETS FRATERNISING WITH ULSTER VOLUNTEERS.

LONDON, March 23.

Belfast is perfectly calm. The bluejackets are fraternising with the volunteers. Sir Edward Carson is prolonging his stay in Ulster.

GENERAL SIR ARTHUR PAGET IN AUDIENCE OF THE KING.

LONDON, March 23.

The King to-day received General Sir Arthur Paget in audience.

PARADE OF ULSTER VOLUNTEERS.

LONDON, March 24.

The only excitement in Belfast last evening was the first appearance in the streets of 200 Ulster Volunteers wearing khaki military uniform. They were marching to take up the guard at Craigavon where Sir Edward Carson is staying. Crowds filled the streets reading special editions of the papers giving accounts of the debate in the House of Commons.

The usual parades and drills were held at the Curragh yesterday. Some of the officers who resigned were present.

GENERAL GOUGH'S POSITION.

REPORTED WRITTEN ASSURANCE FROM GOVERNMENT.

LONDON, Mar. 24.

While the "Daily Chronicle" avers that General Gough has rejoined unconditionally, the "Daily News" says it is most important to know on what conditions General Gough has returned.

"The Times" says General Gough has received a written assurance from the Government that troops will not be used to coerce Ulster.

The "Daily Mail" says General Gough has telegraphed to the 16th Lancers that all officers will be reinstated without loss of prestige.

STAFF RESIGNATIONS PROBABLE.

The "Morning Post" says high officers in the War Office and throughout the Army threatened to resign if General Gough and his comrades were penalised and that Staff rsignations are still probable.

All Conservative papers declare that Sir Arthur Paget has been made a scapegoat and hint at the possibility of his resignation.

Sir Edward Carson is reported to have said in an interview by telephone: "I can only say that I am hourly becoming more impressed by the Government's message of peace to Ulster."

"ABJECT CLIMB-DOWN."

The Conservative papers are jubilant over what they describe as the Government's abject climb-down from a coercive demonstration in Ireland to humiliating explanations in the House of Commons, because the instrument which they thought to use broke in their hands. They acclaim General Gough as the man of the hour and pay a tribute to the band of officers who, they say, saved the country from disaster. They further declare that Home Rule is dead.

The "Morning Post" urges the House of Lords to amend the Army Annual Act to prevent the Army from being used in Ulster, as the Government, for the time being forced to hold their hands, may only be biding their time.

LIMIT OF PATIENCE REACHED.

The Liberal papers declare that the fact that Mr. Asquith is still the Premier, indicates the failure of the Tory attempt to split the Army. They declare that the limit of patience has been reached.

The "Daily News" says that if the Army is to be used as a Tory institution to coerce the House of Commons, "we shall democratise it as we democratised Parliament."

The "Daily Chronicle" says it would have been more agreeable to the Liberals if the officers had been sent about their business. The Government have delayed too long in dealing with indiscipline.

According to the Belfast papers the Dungannon Volunteers wired to the 16th Lancers congratulating them on their firm stand which prevented the loyal minority of their countrymen from being wiped out.

UTMOST QUIET RESTORED.

The utmost quiet has succeeded the feverish activity of the last three days. There were no unusual visitors to-day at the Government departments.

RISE IN CONSOLS.

Consols spurted to-day to 76¼ and are now at 75 7/8, and Home Stocks also rose in view of the improvement of the political horizon.

INDIAN GRIEVANCES COMMISSION.

GENERAL SMUTS' ASSURANCE.

LEGISLATION BASED ON COMMISSION'S REPORT.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

CAPETOWN, March 24.

General Smuts announced in the Union House of the Assembly that the Government would introduce legislation next session based on the report of the Indian Grievances Commission.

CAMPAIGN AGAINST HOOKWORM.

COLONIAL OFFICE'S TRIBUTE TO ROCKEFELLER FOUNDATION.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, March 24.

The Colonial Office announces that Dr. Wickliffe Rose has left London for Egypt, Ceylon and the Malay States with a view to continuing in those countries a campaign against ankylostomiasis or hookworm, which has been so successfully conducted by the Rockefeller Foundation in the United States. The Colonial Office's announcement pays a warm tribute to the action of the Foundation in providing means for investigating and eradicating the disease which causes such mortality and suffering in his Majesty's tropical Dominions and describes it as an exceptionally generous international departure.

Dr. Wickliffe Rose, who is in charge of the anaemia, or hookworm, department of the Rockefeller Foundation, came to England to make plans for widening his investigations.

He is also to come to India to co-operate with the British physicians studying hookworm as part of the scheme of the Rockefeller Board to make a scientific study of this disease throughout the world. It is alleged that the industrial efficiency of India alone might be improved 50 per cent. if the Board's investigations could lead to the subduing of hookworm.

PANAMA TOLLS EXEMPTION.

PRESIDENT WILSON EXPECTS SENATE'S SUPPORT.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

WASHINGTON, March 24.

On being asked whether influences were at work to prolong the debate on the repeal of the Panama Exemption clause unnecessarily, President Wilson replied that certainly there appeared to him to have been filibustering, but he expressed confidence that he would have a majority in the House of Representatives behind him when the vote was reached, and he had been informed that the Senate would support him.

AMERICA'S NEW OIL DRIVEN BATTLESHIP.

OVERDUE OKLAHOMA AT LENGTH LAUNCHED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

CAMDEN (New Jersey,) Mar. 24.

The new United States battleship, Oklahoma, has been launched here.

The Oklahoma is one of two vessels,—the other is the Newda,—which although authorised in 1911, were not commenced until the middle of last year. They are 500 tons larger than their immediate predecessors the New York and Texas. Their dimensions are as follows:—

Length Overall 583 ft.
Beam 95 ft.
Displacement 27,500 tons.
Estimated Speed 20½ knots.

Their armament will consist of ten 14-in guns carried in four turrets. They will carry no coal, the boilers being fired by oil. The muzzle energy of the 14-in gun is about 66,000 foot tons and the weight of its projectile 1,400 lbs. It will be remembered that in introducing the Naval Estimates, Mr. Churchill mentioned that the new 15-in gun with which British super-Dreadnoughts are now to be armed would hurl a projectile of nearly a ton in weight (2,240 lbs.) a distance of from ten to twelve miles. The outstanding feature of the Nevada and Oklahoma is their great defensive power.

RELIEF FOR VICTIMS OF SOUTH RUSSIAN HURRICANE.

TSARITSA ORGANISES A COMMITTEE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

ST. PETERSBURG, March 24.

The Tsaritsa has organised a committee of relief in aid of the victims of the hurricane in South Russia. The committee has voted 50,000 roubles as its first grant.

GENERAL SIR O'MOORE CREAGH IN AUDIENCE OF THE KING.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Mar. 23.

General Sir O'Moore Creagh was received in audience by the King to-day.

COLUMBIA LABOUR RIOTS.

CHARGE OF UNLAWFUL ASSEMBLY.

LEADERS SENTENCED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

VICTORIA, (B. C.), Mar. 24.

Joe Angelo, leader in the disturbances created by miners in August last, was sentenced to-day to four years' imprisonment. Eight others were sentenced to one year.

Forty-six were bound over because they pleaded guilty to a charge of unlawful assembly.

RIOT ON THE BAGDAD RAILWAY

KURDISH LABOURERS REVOLT ON QUESTION OF PAY.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

CONSTANTINOPLE, Mar. 24.

The newspapers report a serious riot on the Bagdad Railway near Jerablus. Several hundred Kurdish labourers, it is said, revolted on the question of pay. Fire-arms were used and three Kurds were killed and five are missing. It is believed that they were drowned. Many were wounded in the affray, including seven employees of the Company.

The Vali with British and German consuls and troops has started for the scene.

BOMBAY COTTON FIRE.

HEAVY BLOW TO BRITISH INSURANCE COMPANIES.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Mar. 24.

"The Times" remarks that the Bombay fire was the most serious that has befallen British insurance companies since the beginning of 1914.

The losses would be heavy, adds the journal, even for a big cotton fire in the United States.

OIL EXPLOITATION IN ASIATIC TURKEY.

ANGLO-GERMAN AGREEMENT.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

CONSTANTINOPLE, Mar. 24.

The British and German Governments have reached an agreement with regard to the joint exploitation by an Anglo-German company of the petroleum fields in the vilayet of Mosul, the concession for which a British petroleum syndicate obtained two years ago.

Application will be made to the Porte with a view to the transference of the concession to a new company.

JAPANESE GOVERNMENT RESIGN.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

TOKIO, Mar. 24.

The Government has resigned.

PARLIAMENT PROROGUED.

An Imperial Edict has been suddenly issued proroguing Parliament which was debating the naval scandals.

The prorogation means a loss of £6,50,000 to the Navy as the former Budget was operative.

MR. TOM MANN AT THE CAPE.

LANDS WITHOUT RESTRICTION.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

CAPETOWN, Mar. 24.

Mr. Tom Mann, Labour leader, has landed, unrestricted by the authorities. He was quietly welcomed by his supporters. Later, viewed by Reuter, he said that he intended nothing bellicose. He had come to solidify the labour forces.

BILLIARD CHAMPIONSHIP.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Mar. 23.

The position in the Billiards Championship this evening is Inman 9,752, Reece 8,802.

LORD CREWE'S HEALTH.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Mar. 23.

Lord Crewe is still looking very ill. His Lordship attended the Cabinet meeting to-day.

LORD KITCHENER'S STATUE.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, Mar. 23.

The following telegram has been received by His Excellency the Governor of Bengal from Lord Kitchener:—"I am most grateful to you for having unveiled my statue in Calcutta and I very highly appreciate the honour that has been thus done to me in India."

THE COLABA COTTON FIRE.

FLAMES COMPLETELY EXTINGUISHED.

OTHER OUTBREAKS.

The disastrous cotton fire, which broke out on Monday morning, and of which a full account appeared in the "Chronicle" of the 24th, has now been extinguished.

The fire, which as evening advanced, was rapidly being extinguished, as reported yesterday, after midnight was confined to the building, which was a remarkable achievement considering the area over which the brigade had to work. In the building the hoses were gradually concentrating on the blaze, but it was not till after 3 a.m. on Tuesday morning that the fire was put out. About 2 a.m. the outbreak of fire in a two-storied building in another part of the city called away some of the engines, and the engines that were in attendance played on the burnt cotton which continued to smoulder and occasionally to burst into flames. About seven o'clock on Tuesday morning, the east wall of the building fell over. The wall was of stone, about three feet in breadth, and its fall had been anticipated long before.

The scene that meets the eye is one of charred and burnt cotton in every direction, interspersed with muddy pools, where the water had collected and heavy-booted firemen had stamped through. The Salvage Corps under Mr. Scully and his assistant Mr. West were hard at work. The muddy-pools banked off in places to save undamaged cotton, resemble miniature lakes, and a hand-pump was at work throughout Monday night trying to cope with the gradual flow of water into these pools. The breaking down of one of these miniature embankments yesterday night, resulted in the loss of many lakhs of rupees. About one o'clock yesterday afternoon one of the motor engines of the Fort Station, under Mr. Purt, Head Foreman, and Mr. Williams, came to the rescue of the Salvage Corps and pumped out the water.

Later in the evening the motor engines were removed, and such water as is necessary is being supplied by a small engine and the hydrants.

OTHER OUTBREAKS.

Besides the fire at Chinch Bunder Road, a report of which appears below, two small fires were happily extinguished before they could spread. About 8 a.m., on Tuesday a flame was noticed emanating from the stack behind the station, and in repairing to the scene the fire-brigade officers noticed that a couple of bales were on fire which, however, was easily extinguished. In the evening a fire broke out on the Cotton Green on the north of Grants Buildings, and about fifty bales of cotton belonging to the Trading Company were damaged.

The Police have not yet issued their official report as the exact damages have not yet been ascertained.

FIRE AT CHINCH BUNDER ROAD.

A fire broke out yesterday morning in premises Nos. 58 to 62 Chinch Bunder Road, a one-storied building occupied by shops on the ground floor and the first floor being used for dwelling purposes. The cause of the fire is not yet known. When the Babulla Tank engine, under the direction of Superintendent J. Whiting, who received the alarm from No. 66 fire-alarm at about 1-46 a.m., came on the scene, the fire had a considerable hold. It was, however, extinguished in about an hour's time. The shops were used by gunny merchants and trellis-work makers.

The residents state that smoke was first seen issuing from one of the shops of the former. All the residents escaped. The damage to the building which is estimated at about Rs. 7,000 was not insured and is the property of Mr. Namteela Murji. The damage to the contents of the building is estimated at Rs. 2,300.

THE MEXICAN OUTRAGE.

BRITISH CONSUL'S REPORT ON MR. BENTON'S DEATH.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

NEW YORK, Mar. 24.

Mr. Perceval, the British consul at Galveston, who has been enquiring into the death of Mr. Benton, reports that no pistols were fired in the fight which ended in the death of Mr. Benton, who went unarmed to see General Villa.

MUTINY VETERAN DEAD.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Mar. 24.

The death is announced of General Sir Thomas Edward Gordon, Indian Mutiny veteran.

THE MEETING OF THE EMPERORS.

PEACEFUL INTERNATIONAL SITUATION.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Mar. 24.

The Kaiser has arrived at Venice.

LATER.

The "Neue Wiener Taghlatt" understands that in yesterday's conversations between the German and Austrian Emperors the international situation was adjudged absolutely peaceful and reas

IMPERIAL COUNCIL.

CLOSE OF BUDGET DEBATE.

VARIOUS REFORMS URGED

VICEROY AND S. AFRICAN SETTLEMENT.

APPRECIATIVE REFERENCES

At yesterday's meeting of the Imperial Concil there was a full dress debate on the Budget, the twenty minutes' time-limit being strictly enforced.

A feaure of the debate was the appreciative reference made to the Viceroy's efforts for the solution of the South African difficulty.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

DELHI, Mar. 24.

A meeting of the Imperial Legislative Council was held this morning when Sir William Meyer asked the Council to discuss the Budget for the coming official year. His Excellency the Viceroy presided.

A feature of the debate was appreciative references to the settlement of the South African question, all the prominent members expressing their gratitude to the Viceroy.

Sir Gangadhar Chitnavis began the debate by referring to the loss of opium revenue and plead for a substantial contribution from the Imperial Exchequer by way of compensation. He supported the Delhi expenditure. Dealing with the allotment for railways he urged caution and suggested Government guarantee instead of district board guarantee for the development of branch lines. He advocated moderation in land revenue assessment and pleaded for protection for industrial development and urged that the Central Provinces be created a Lieutenant Governorship. Referring to the solution of the South African question he eulogised the services of Sir Benjamin Robertson and said: "To Your Excellency the whole India is profoundly grateful for your determined and patriotic stand against the unjust treatment of Indian settlers in South Africa."

Malik Umar Hyat Khan welcomed the Budget and enumerated a number of his suggestions which had been accepted. He welcomed the introduction of the Criminal Procedure Code Bill and urged that the Press Act should be more drastic and suggested that the papers, whose security had been forfeited more than once, should be altogether stopped. He thought that the publication of Government Gazettes was not enough and suggested that Government should publish papers. He protested against the efforts of some non-official members to secure appointments of Committees and Commissions and concluded by dwelling upon the loyalty of the Punjab Moslems.

PLEA FOR EDUCATION.

The Hon. Mir Asad Ali Khan said that the Imperial surplus should be treated only as a reserve against unforeseen contingencies and that no portion of it should be utilised for meeting any charges in connection with heavy capital commitments. Referring to the educational grant he thought that a recurring grant of £60,000 was hardly adequate to meet the growing needs of the country. Whether in fat or lean years education and sanitation ought to claim a substantially large share of the Imperial grants. He said:—"While I plead before this Council for an increased grant to education I do deplore the incapacity of the Provincial Governments to spend the large balances in their hands. That the Local Governments should allow the accumulation of large unspent balances, may possibly lead to a curtailment by the Imperial Government." He would, however, like to remind the Provincial Governments of the copy book maxim "Never put off till tomorrow what you can do to-day." He then referred to the growth of Moslem education under the fostering care of the Government and suggested that a portion of the Imperial grant for education should in future be earmarked for Moslem education. He further suggested the desirability of appointing more Mussalman inspectors of schools and a few qualified inspectresses too as an experimental measure of training lady teachers for zenana instruction and of giving a number of State scholarships to Muslim youths to enable them to prosecute their studies at colleges in India and abroad. The hon. member then dwelt at length upon the industrial development of the country through State-aid. He referred to the progress mdae in Madras by aluminium and chrome-tanning industries under direct Government auspices and appealed to the Government to consider a modest scheme of State-owned or State-aided industries at suitable centres. As the scheme developed and progressed it was likely to solve to a great extent the problem of the unemployed. When the time came those concerns might be sold to private companies or parties. In view of the growing expenditure and the early disappearance of the opium revenue he suggested a revision of the tariff rates on imported articles with a view to raise wherever practicable the Customs duties purely for revenue purposes.

In conclusion, the speaker thanked His Excellency on behalf of his community and his presidency for the very warm interest he had taken in the welfare of the Indian community in South Africa, and hoped that the recommendations of the Commission of enquiry would be accepted by the Union Government.

RAILWAYS v. WATERWAYS.

Mr. Surendranath Banerjea thanked Sir William Meyer for his lucid budget and inviting non-official co-operation in the Council, which he thought greatly depended on the attitude of the Finance Department. Referring to the Financial Statement he regretted the inadequate grant to the Local Governments for sanitation and education, including technical education which ought to be more liberally financed. He next dealt with waterways and said Committees of local Councils might be called upon to associate with the Government of India to formulate better schemes. Mr. Banerjea complained that the railway expenditure had been steadily increasing and he held that though the Railways were useful in many ways yet the expansion did not justify the enormous outlay which returned only the minimum profit. The inland trade of the country demanded great attention on the part of the Government and the improvement of waterways as a means of communication should not be lost sight of in the frenzy to spend money upon more railways.

MILITARY EXPENDITURE.

His next complaint was the enormous increase in the military expenditure. The revised estimate showed an additional grant of £85,000 to meet the excessive consessions recently granted to British service officers. He maintained that the Army in India was held as ransom for Imperial purposes and the cost of its maintenance showed he treated as such.

Mr. Banerjea next dwelt on the Bengal Provincial Settlement and claimed that this Government should get the whole of the stamp revenue and half of the excise for stimulating the growth of the provincial revenue.

In conclusion, Mr. Banerjea thanked the Viceroy for his arduous efforts in settling the South African question and said though the settlement was not final, yet whatever had been achieved the country owed to His Excellency's courageous statesmanship. He repudiated Malik Omar Hyat Khan's statement that the public opinion demanded drastic press laws in India.

MORE SAVINGS BANKS WANTED.

The Maharaja of Cossimbazar congratulated the Finance Member and dealt with the sanitation and education grants which he held, were low. He dwelt upon the river silting operations which were being carried out in Italy and suggested that the same should be adopted in Bengal. Speaking on the saving banks the Maharaja of Cossimbazar said in view of the failure of a number of banks and also bearing in mind the fact that the principal sufferers were people of small means who usually deposited their savings in the Postal Savings Banks, the expansion of these banks would be a guarantee of security which would be appreciated throughout India.

Rai Sita Nath Roy followed the Maharaja of Cassimbazar and in the course of his speech dwelt upon the chronic indebtedness of the agricultural population. He alluded to the industrial needs of the country and suggested the establishment of technological institutions at important centres, He protested against the removal of the jute trade from Hatkola to Cossipur and urged the importance of improving the waterways of Bengal. He thought the creation of advisory boards to co-operate with the agents of important railways would be welcomed.

RAILWAY DEPRECIATION FUND.

Sir Fazulbhoy Currimbhoy said that the first budget of a new Finance Member should proceed upon cautious lines. An innovation was justifiable only on restoration of normal economic conditions and after years' experience had disclosed the possibilities of an advance. The proposed reserve required fuller explanation and he failed to see how such a big sum as two crores was necessary to meet the hidden calls for capital liabilities. According to the technical advisers of the Government there was no scope for productive irrigation works at new Delhi. The speaker then discussed the railway programme and suggested the formation of a depreciation fund. He said constant watchfulness against depreciation alone will maintain the railways in an efficient condition. It followed as a corollary that the surplus income after the payment of working expenses and interests charges should be applied in the first instance to the defrayal of the cost of renewals, the unspent balance alone being carried to the general account. His submission accordingly was that in the future the details of renewals and additions should be clearly shown in the aforesaid summary under each head separately and that allowance should be made for renewals out of the surplus income. The question of a railway depreciation fund must be reserved for future consideration. He proceeded to congratulate Sir William Meyer on his loan policy and urged larger rupee loans in India. He asked the Government of India to proceed into the question of a gold mint for India and urged the claims of the establishment of a State Bank. He defended the Delhi expenditure and suggested a further reduction in cable rates. He alluded to Lord Crewe's scheme for the reconstitution of the India Council and urged for an adequate Indian representation. He expressed his deep gratitude to the Viceroy for the solution of the South African difficulty.

The Maharajah of Nashipore said it was impossible for non-official members to digest various details of the Budget in a very short period. He suggested that if the Finance Member held an informal conference with the non-official members before the Financial Statement was finallyprepared it would reduce a number of sittings and facilitate the discussion. He briefly touched on the grants on education and sanitation and said the country was eagerly expecting a Government Resolution on sanitation and concluded by expressing his gratitude to the Viceroy for the settlement of the South African question and appreciation of the help rendered by Sir Benjamin Robertson.

The speaker in concluding paid an eloquent tribute to Lady Hardinge for her deep interest in female medical education.

THE GLORIES OF DELHI.

Sardar Daljit Singh congratulated the Finance Member on his administration and alluded to the need of more benevolence to cultivators in the matter of assessment. He hoped Government intercession would uplift the depressed and criminal tribes. He alluded to the Viceroy's effect for the settlement of the South African question. He defended the Delhi policy and urged that the injustice done to the eternal city in the past should be removed and dwelt at length upon her past glory.

Raja Abu Jaffar urged that an adequate number of appointments should be given to the Moslems in the Railways and the Post and Telegraphs. He said the condition of third class passengers was not very much improved and alluded to railway thefts. He referred to the Sarda canal project and dwelt upon its importance. He concludes by urging the importance of Delhi as the capital of the Empire.

Raja Kushal Pal Singh thanked the Finance Member for the special recurring grant of six lakhs for the remission of a number of miscellaneous contributions. Referring to the Delhi expenditure he said there had been much hue and cry raised by the Bengal Chamber of Commerce and by a section of the Calcutta Press against the probable expenditure on the building of New Delhi. A yearly outlay of Rs.7,500,000 on the construction of the new capital was not a drain that would disorganize Indian Finance or impoverish the ordinary taxpayer. He urged for an University at Agra and concluded by appealing to the Government to make provisions for a systematic study of the Ayurvedic and Yunani medicines. He protested against the destruction of birds for the export of plumage.

Mr. Rayaningar in the course of his speech, alluded to the report of the High Prices Committee and asked for its publication. He referred to the position of the excise revenue in the Madras Presidency and urged that the whole of it should be provincialised and devoted to the improvement of communications. He dwelt upon the agricultural outlook of the country and referred to the importance of admitting members of martial races into the Indian Army. He also expressed his gratitude for the settlement of the South African question.

Mr. M. S. Das associated himself with the congratulations which had been offered to the Finance Member. He dwelt upon the education and sanitation grants and said the importance of these two subjects could not be overestimated. Alluding to the opium question he asked how it was that opium was not interdicted in India. He urged what was good for others was also good for them. He defended the Delhi expenditure and thanked the Viceroy for the South African settlement.

A PESSIMISTIC VIEW.

Rai Sri Ram after referring to the South African settlement, congratulated the Finance Member. He declared himself a pessimist as regards the future financial outlook. He dwelt upon the disappearance of the opium revenue and in view of the growing requirements of the country for education, sanitation and other administrative measures, urged that the Home Government should compensate India for her loss of opium revenue. He urged the appointment of a committee to go into the whole financial question and concluded his speech by referring to the change of the capital. He said lately there had been adverse criticisms in the Press about the change of the capital. Whatever might be the views of the people of Calcutta the change had been welcome to the people of India and the policy involved in the change was farsighted. He also asked for the revision of the regulations governing the working of the Imperial Legislative Council.

Sir Ibrahim Rahimtollah at first dealt with the principle underlying the provincial settlements and briefly sketched the history of the financial relationship between the Government of India and the Local Governments. He thought the present system was hardly right and said the entire revenue from Imperial heads should belong to the Imperial Government who would only take a certain amount from the Provinces. This adjustment would meet requirements of every kind. He hoped if his principle was sound it would be accepted by the Finance Member. The next point he touched upon was the great necessity of industrial development and thought that the Government should seriously think of fiscal independence which was essential for economic development. He thought development of industries would prove effectual as famine relief measures. He alluded to the heavy export of cotton and complained of the exploiting of the Indian raw material and the inadequacy of the irrigation allotment and defended the Delhi expenditure urging that a capital should be built worthy of the Empire.

REFORM OF INDIA COUNCIL.

Pandit Madan Mohan Malaiyia said that the Budget had been discussed in detail by his colleagues and he would therefore confine himself to some questions of principle. At the outset he said non-official members suffered under a great disadvantage in dealing with the Budget in the short period that was allotted for it. He urged the necessity of the Finance Member taking the non-official members into his confidence at an earlier stage of the Budget. It was hopelessly impossible as at present to make any useful change in the Budget even if there was a disposition for it. He next referred to the control of the Secretary of State over the Budget. Time would not permit him to go into full detail of the proposal enunciated by Lord Crewe in the House of Lords about the reform of the India Office, but he thought the proposal to entrust the work of Indian administration to department instead of committees had met with the general disapproval of his countrymen. He quoted the opinion of the Royal Finance Commission in paragraph 208 of their report and strongly objected to one member of the Council sitting in judgment on the Government of India. Mr. Malaviya said the real solution would be the creation of a committee of nine members to be divided into sub-committees of three members, one each of which must be an Indian. He next quoted the opinion of General Chesney on the subject of India Office reform. He alluded to the finding of the Currency Commission and dwelt upon the question of high balances. He discussed the Railway allotment at length and said to borrow at three per cent. and earn one per cent. or little more was not sound finance. He emphasised the importance of irrigation, and asked for a definite policy for financing education. He hoped that the Canadian Indian question would be settled and pointed out the need of a suitable library for the members of the Council

Raja Jay Chand and Mr. Barua spoke, the latter pointing out that the temporary provincial contract with Assam would shortly be over and claiming adequate assistance for his province.

DEVELOPMENT OF PROVINCIAL AUTONOMY.

Mr. Achariar prefaced his remarks by an expression of gratitude to the Viceroy for his statesmanlike action with regard to South Africa which constituted an abiding landmark in the history of India. He said the larger question of emigration must be reached by several circumstances. He would not be a party to the solution of the problem by proposing to the people of this country an abatement of their rights as rational beings and citizens of the greatest Empire. He would rather prohibit emigration in the Colonies to be established amidst an alien race and retain the emigrants in India and develop her resources.

He next dwelt on various features of the Budget and called prominent attention to the admission of the Finance Member that relations of the Government of India with Local Governments rested on an artificial basis. That he thought was the keynote of the situation, and he called for a gradual readjustment of those relations, for a free and frank development of a policy that would tend to make the Government of India really and exclusively federal as it was in origin and conception. For the progress of such a policy Mr. Achariar thought the recommendations of the Royal Commisson were imperfect guides. The economic development of India was closely dependent upon the development of the policy of provincial autonomy. He strongly objected to the system of grants, doles and divided heads of revenue. The Imperial Government should exclusively reserve some sources of revenue and call, if necessary, for a fixed and equitable contribution from the provinces to meet Imperial expenditure.

In conclusion, Mr. Achariar referred to the proposed reform of the Council of the India Office and held it was the universal desire that the Council should continue to be consulative in character and work in groups of committees, while a third of the members might be elected by this country. The proposed reform was calculated to hamper the Government of India to the immense injury of the people. As regards the Secretary of State for India he had a well-organised staff of permanent officials and usage. He needed the help of Indian expert advice only in matters of everyday administration and not of large abiding policy, regarding which he did things much as the Secret Committee of the old Court of Directors. In short, there was a frank admission that the Council was needed as no Bismarck could always be found to control singlehanded a powerful and independent Viceroy. The attempt involved a pernicious and dangerous principle and should be resisted by every means.

Mr. Abbott requested his speech might be taken as read.

Mr. Pandit congratulated the Finance Member on his Budget and associated himself with Sir G. M. Chitnavis in asking for the creation of a Lieutenant-Governorship for the Central Provinces and the establishment of a Chief Court at Nagpur. He deprecated Lord Crewe's reform of the India Council and claimed fiscal autonomy for India. He pointed out the need of the completion of the Nagpur-Itarsi Railway.

FINANCE MEMBERS REPLY.

CURRENCY COMMISSION'S REPORT.

Sir William Meyer heartily thanked the non-official members for the cordial reception of his first Financial Statement and claimed widespread approval of their financial dispositions. He said it could never happen to any man under the sun to make a Budget after everybody's heart. The debate had been very interesting and the discussion spread on a variety of topics, if not from China to Peru, at any rate, from village hamlet to the Secretary of State's Council at Westminister.

He next referred to the Finance Committee's report which was a highly important document. The enquiries of the Commission covered the most abstruse questions of currency. Personally, he declined to be withdrawn even in a friendly way on the question of a gold mint or a State bank.

Continuing, Sir William said he did not stint the money on irrigation and gave as much as the Irrigation Department could spend. He dwelt upon the question of railway earnings, which he said stood at 4½ per cent. viz, 1½ per cent. after paying interest on their borrowings. He said he would be ashamed to borrow at three per cent. and receive 1 per cent. in return. He fully realised the gravity of waterways in Bengal and said that the provincial Government had allotted eight lakhs for the purpose. He referred to the canal scheme on which Mr. Oswald Lees was employed and said it had not come up before the Government of India. When it did it would be examined to ascertain its character, whether productive or otherwise. Touching on Sir Ibrahim Rahimtullah's speech, Sir William Meyer declined to admit it was wicked to send out opium to China and said that unless uncertified opium were allowed in the Straits they would obtain their requirements by smuggling and possibly in larger quantities. In conclusion, he hoped Providence would give plentiful rain and expressed the hope that his figures would turn out correct.

His Excellency the Viceroy concluded the session in a long speech and the Council adjourned sine die.

WEDDING IN COONOOR.

WELLS-CHILD.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

COONOOR, Mar. 24.

A pretty wedding took place to-day at All Saint's Church, when Mr. Gerard William Wells, I.C.S., Sub-Collector or South Canara and son of Dr. Alfred George Wells, of West Kensington, led to the altar Miss Theodora Lorna Sibra Marie Child There was a large gathering present at the Church. The ceremony was conducted by the Rev. Havelock, Chaplain. Miss Beryl Majoribanks acted as bridesmaid, while Mr. Norman Stanes officiated as best man. A reception was held at Glenview" Hotel, and Mr. and Mrs. Wells left for Bangalore for the honeymoon. The couple were the recipients of numerous presents.

VICEROY'S BUDGET SPEECH.

REDUCTION IN CABLE RATES.

IMPORTANT ANNOUNCEMENT.

NEW POLICY OF FAMINE RELIEF.

INDIA'S FOREIGN RELATIONS.

The Session of the Imperial Council concluded yesterday with a speech by the Viceroy in which he announced that the Government of India had been able to secure a reduction in Cable rates between England and India of 4 annas per word in ordinary and 2 annas per word in deferred messages.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

DELHI, Mar. 24.

The Viceroy on closing the Budget Session of Council said:—

My first and very pleasant duty in addressing you to-day at the close of a session during the course of which questions of finance have been much under discussion, is to re-echo the views of my Council and to congratulate Sir William Meyer on the presentation of his first Budget to the Imperial Legislative Council. It was a great satisfaction to me last year as head of the Government to welcome a colleague of Sir William Meyer's known ability and wide experience both in the special field of finance and in Indian administration generally We are indebted to him for an unusually informing account of the present financial policy. The line he had adopted in thus taking both yourselves and the public generally into his confidence is one which no doubt invited criticism because it makes critism easy, but that is a result which neither he nor my Government can deprecate. The more intelligently our policy is scrutinised the more confident we are of general support. It is true that he has had to budget under conditions which are not entirely favourable. Unlike his predecessor, he had but a small surplus to dispose of and practically no doles to distribute. It is always pleasant to give doles to needy claimants and perhaps it is even more pleasant to receive them but large unanticipated surpluses are not an entirely healthy element in our finance, while the distribution of doles is apt to be demoralising and to provoke disappointment when in lean years further doles are not forthcoming. On the other hand, the sums available due to the natural growth of the Imperial share of the revenues are an entirely healthy development in our financial system, and I regard the needs of education and sanitation as amongst the first claims upon them.

TELEGRAPH RATES TO EUROPE.

That is all that I intend to say on the subject of the Budget, but I am also glad to be able to announce that we have just secured a reduction in the telegraph rates between India and Europe of 4 annas a word on the ordinary rates and 2 annas a word on the deferred rates. I may say that it was not an altogether easy matter to obtain this concession which has been the subject of negotation for some time past. Its importance I am sure will be greatly appreciated by the commercial community to whom the cheapening of telegraphic communication with Europe is a matter of ever increassing moment. The said reductions will probably take effect from the 1st May.

CHANGE IN FAMINE POLICY.

It is a matter of deep concern to me that India should again be visited by famine. The scarcity which now prevails in parts of the United Provinces, Rajputana and Central India, is I am sorry to say fairly widespread and in places it is of a severe type. We had hoped and long continued to hope that the winter rains might come in time to ensure a fair spring crop in the affected areas, but we have been disappointed and the scarcity has only been slightly mitigated by the little rain which has fallen. At the same time it is not on a scale commensurate with that of the serious visitation which affected the United Provinces in 1907-08, and there are certain features of the present distress which are significantly hopeful, both as regards our immediate troubles and in their bearing on the tendencies of future famines in India. The people started with a series of good seasons behind them and not inconsiderable stocks. There is fortunately a promise of an excellent harvest in a great part of the Punjab, prices in the United Provinces have not risen so rapidly as might otherwise have been the case, and the whole situation had developed somewhat more slowly than was originally expected. Those who have followed the course of the recent scarcities in the Bombay Presidency will have been struck with the change which appears to be gradually coming over the character of our Indian famines and which is reflected in the administrative measures now taken to meet them. A prescience born of previous experience works almost as a matter of routine to meet the gradual approach of scarcity. The revenue is suspended with a liberality unknown ten years ago, agricultural advances are distributed on an enormous scale, ordinary public works instead of being closed for want of funds are extended as far as possible for the maintenance of working cattle whose services are of such economic importance, every effort is made to provide fodder at cheap rates the cost of transit being reduced at great expense to the State. Every thing in short is done to stave off as this can be safely done the day on which the relief works must be opened. Nothing is perhaps more striking than the almost secondary place into which the system of relief works, formerly a cardinal feature of our relief programme, has tended to fall in our recent famines. Whether this will be the characteristic of future famines it is yet impossible to say, but our recent experience has emphasised this tendency. The progressive improvement in recent years in the means of communication in India and a marked increase in the alertness and confidence of the labouring classes have enabled a large proportion of the able-bodied poor to go further afield in search of work. The large works and the big industrial enterprises of modern days have provided a considerable degree of automatic relief and where we have as before to provide gratuitous relief for a large number of persons who are precluded from the possibility of obtaining work, we are finding it less and less necessary to centre all our energies on the artificial provision of labour for the able bodied. Indeed at the present moment we are assisting a larger number of persons in the famine areas in the United Provinces by gratuitous relief than by the system of relief works. It is impossible to foresee what the future may have in store for us, especially if we were to be unfortunately visited by a severe and extensive failure of the rains but in the tendencies which I have described there are some who are able to see and I think not without justification the beginning of an economic movement which, if unimpeded by other influences, will bring about a momentous change in the scope and effects of monsoon failures in this country. It is my earnest hope that present expectations as to the limited scope and duration of the scarcity will be confirmed by a good autumn monsoon and that the distressed areas will enjoy a speedy return to agricultural prosperity.

SITUATION IN TURKEY AND PERSIA.

Since I last addressed you on the subject of foreign affairs in Simla on the 17th September last, it has been pleasant to known that affairs in Eastern Europe are gradually settling down and that the shadow of war which has lately for so long enveloped the Balkan Peninsula is now gradually being dispelled by the sunlight of peace. We can only hope that time will heal the wounds that have been inflicted and soften the animosities that have been created, and that the Empire of Turkey, our neighbour in the Red Sea and Persian Gulf, will emerge from her recent trials with renewed vitality and determination to consolidate her position by an enlightened policy of peaceful progress and material development. In the persuit of such a policy, we in India have everything to gain and we can warmly wish her God-speed. I told you in September last of the disinterested attitude of His Majesty's Government towards Persia and that we had recently lent the Persian Government a considerable sum of money for the creation of a force of gendarmerie under Swedish officers, with a view of the suppression of anarchy in Southern Persia and the restoration of order and security on the trade routes where British and Indian trade suffered serious loss during the past few years. I am glad to say that our hopes have so far not been disappointed. The regiment of gendarmerie which was raised at Shiraz has been employed during the winter in patrolling the roads and has dealt successfully with the robber bands who infested it. It is true that quite recently these gendarmerie have been confronted once more with a troublesome situation at Kazerun but, I am glad to learn that on the arrival of reinforcements the tribal rising dispersed and that order has once been restored. Evidence of the successful activity of the gendarmerie is shown in the improved returns of the British and Indian trade in Southern Persia. Another force of gendarmerie has been dealing with the situation on the trade route between Bunder Abbas and Kerman and although they have had some serious engagements with the Perso-Baluchi tribes in that neighbourhood there is every reason for confidence in their ability to restore order in the immediate future. The action in South Persia of the Swedish officers and the Persian gendarmerie appears to have been eminently successful and to be worthy of unstinted praise. I may point out that the only alternative would have been the despatch of a British expedition to Southern Persia for the restoration of order in those provinces, a policy to which, with the entanglements and expenditure it would entail, the Government of India have always been firmly opposed and I would only ask those who have been somewhat lavish in their criticisms of the attitude of the British Government in Persia now to recognize what we in India owe to Sir Edward Grey for his policy of disinterested support and abstention from interference in the internal affairs of Persia.

GULF ARMS TRAFFIC.

A further development that has taken place in connection with the affairs of the Persian Gulf is the conclusion of an agreement with the French Government by which they now recognise the new Arms Traffic Regulations drawn up by the late Sultan of Mascat at our instance and by which they abandon the they abandon the privileges and immunities secured to them by ancient treaties. We believe that gun-running from Maskat has now been stopped and that our agreement with France will effectually prevent its revival. Should this prove to be the case we may hope not only to avoid in future the necessity for those occasional small military expeditions which for many years have been a drain on Indian revenues, but also in the very near future to be able to discontinue the expensive Naval blocade operations on the Mekran coast.

The remainder of His Excellency the Viceroy's speech had not come to hand when going to press.

FIGHTING IN ALBANIA.

GENDARMES ABANDON YORTZA.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

ATHENS, Mar. 24.

Fifty-two Albanians, including 25 gendarmes, were killed and many wounded and seventeen Epirotes wounded in a four hours' battle at Andritsaina which ended in the rout of the Albanians. Many bands of Epirotes are marching on Yorytza which the Albanian gendarmes have abandoned.

A peputation from the Moslem League will be received by the Viceroy on the 25th instant.

BOMBAY SANITARY INSTITUTE.

FOUNDATION STONE OF NEW BUILDING LAID.

HIS EXCELLENCY'S APPEAL TO LANDLORDS.

MOVING PICTURE OF SLUMDOM.

His Excellency Lord Willingdon yesterday evening laid the foundation stone of the Bombay Sanitary Institute Building in Princess Street.

Dr. Turner read a report detailing the work done by the Institute during the eleven years it has been in existence, and Sir Pherozeshah Mehta, the Vice-President, who was in the chair, suggested that instead of the Sanitary Institute it should be called the Sanitary Mission of Bombay and that building the Sanitary Mission House.

His Excellency, in his speech, spoke of the advantages of sanitation; pleaded for a strong, healthy virile body of citizens; drew a moving and eloquent picture of slum life in Bengal; and urged the owners of slum property to realise and live up to their responsibility to their tenants.

The ceremony of lying the foundation stone of the new Bombay Sanitary Institute Building in Princess Street was performed last evening by His Excellency Lord Willingdon, and the function was rendered the more interesting and important by reason of two excellent speeches on sanitation by His Excellency and Sir Pherozeshah Mehta. In the course of his speech His Excellency remarked that it was Lady Willingdon's birthday and said he thought they would agree with him when he said that that was surely a goodomen for the future of the Sanitary Association.

On arrival at the pandal which had been erected for the occasion, their Excellencies were met by Sir Pherozeshah Mehta, (Vice President), Dr. Turner, (Hon. Secretary and Treasurer), Sir Vithaldas Thackersey, Sir Balchandra Krishna Dr. D'Monte, Mr. H. J. Bhaba, Mr. D. E. Wacha, and other members of the Committee of the Association and the Corporation. They were escorted to the platform where there were already seated the Hon. Mr. Claude Hill, the Hon. Mr. Pattani, the Hon. Sir Jamsetji Jeejeebhoy, the Thakore Saheb of Limbdi, Col. Street, Mr. H. B. Clayton, the Hon. Mr. Fazulbhoy Chinoy, Mr. Narotham M. Goculdas the Hon. Mr. Rodda, Mr. Tribondass M. Nathubhoy, and others.

DR. TURNER'S REPORT.

Dr. J. A. Turner, Hon. Secretary, read a report on the work done by the Association during the last eleven years. The report stated:—The Bombay Sanitary Association was started in 1903. The first annual meeting was held at the Town Hall under the presidency of His Excellency Lord Lamington. The objects of the Association were stated by the Honorary Secretary at that meeting to be—"(a) To create an educated public opinion with regard to sanitary matters in general; (b) to diffuse a knowledge of sanitation and hygiene generally and of the prevention of the spread of disease amongst all classes of the people, educated and uneducated, by means of lectures, leaflets and practical demonstrations and, if possible, by holding classes and examinations; (c) to promote sanitary science in any manner whatsoever. This will be done by giving prizes, rewards or medals to those who may, by diligent application, add to our knowledge in sanitary science. This will encourage orignal research in sanitary science; (d) to provide its members with such advice as shall ensure the proper sanitary condition of their own dwellings and to enable them to procure practical advice as to the best means of remedying defects in houses of the poor classes in which they are interested; (e) the Association will arrange for periodical lectures in English and the vernaculars to all people, males and females, of different castes amd creeds; (f) homely talks or simple practical lectures will be arranged by the Association for mothers and girls in the various localities and different chawls, provided the people in the chawls or the owners of mills give facilities; (g) the Association will teach by lectures and give practical demonstrations to a number of female students, who will be trained for nursing the sick at home and in hospitals, as well as for out-door work as sanitary inspectors or visiting nurses; (h) a number of male students will be given the necessary lectures and facilities for qualifying themselves as sanitary inspectors. Gradually this Association may develop into a large and powerful society which will make its influence felt in India outside the limits of Bombay."

Some hundreds of lectures and homely talks have been given, and several thousands of visits have been paid to the houses of the poor by male and female health visitors. Thousands of pamphlets in all the vernaculars have been freely distributed on several subjects relating to sanitation and the prevention of disease, the care of infants and women in child-birth. Elementary classes in sanitation have been held every year and attended by large numbers of students. Primary and other schools have received lectures, and Bhayas in charge of chawls have had a special training in the cleanliness of their premises. All this work has been done voluntarily and without remuneration except to health visitors.

The sphere of this Institution is not merely local. Since our Association was started in Bombay, several Districts and Native States have opened small Sanitary Associations under our advice and guidance and constant references are made to us. Our idea is to make the Institution the *Central Institute* for the advancement of sanitary science in India and a "Bureau" for supplying information and knowledge on sanitary matters on the lines of the Royal Sanitary Institute, London.

At the ninth annual meeting, presided over by the Hon. Sir Pherozeshah M. Mehta, the Honorary Secretary stated that it must be acknowledged that with the spread of sanitary knowledge in the mofussil, the central or rather the mother-Institution in Bombay ought to be made more attractive and educative, and for this purpose, we have often in the annual reports advocated that there should be a local habitation of our own where a sanitary museum on the lines of the Parkes' Museum in London, a Library and if possible a sanitary journal, could be organised. This will help us largely to expend the scope of our work and establish an ideal "Indian Sanitary Institute" on the lines of the Royal Sanitary Institute, London, worthy of this great and important City.

By this we shall be able to co-operate with the Anti-Tuberculosis League and provide facilities for educating the ordinary sanitary student or the more advanced sanitary engineer or health officer.

What was predicted from the start of the Institution in 1903, and repeated time after time has now come into being and it will be no small gratification to those who rendered voluntary assistance to promote the aims and objects of this Institution to see that a building worthy of this City will soon be ready and it is to be hoped that its beneficial results will no longer be confined to Bombay alone but extended throughout India.

The ladies of Bombay at the suggestion of H. E. Lady Willingdon are prepared to take their legitimate part in this noble work and it is expected that when the Institute building is ready it will be possible to organise a systematic movement to popularise the aims and objects of the Association amongst the female population of Bombay through a large number of voluntary lady workers and paid lady health visitors.

We have in 11 years slowly but steadily been working towads this goal, which is now almost in sight, and in asking your Excellency to lay the Foundation Stone of this Institute we do so with a feeling that no grander monument to your Excellency's term of office can be erected than this edifice which aims at improving the health and surroundings of the people of this great City.

THE SANITARY MISSION OF BOMBAY.

Sir Pherozeshah Mehta said as Vice-President of the Association it fell to his lot to welcome their Excellencies as cordially as they had been welcomed everywhere throughout the City during the last few weeks, and to ask His Excellency to lay the foundation stone of that new building. It was clear from the report just read by Dr. Turner who he ventured, to say was the first health officer in India (applause) and of whom they were proud as one more feather in the cap of the city which claimed to be the first in India, first in everything —that the credit for that institution belonged to Dr. Turner. But the most essential part of that credit lay in this, that Dr. Turner soon after he joined the Municipality recognised that they could make sanitary laws and take sanitary measures, but if they tried to compel people to obey and carry them out they would never succeed thoroughly and fully until they had trained and educated them and made them acquainted with sanitary requirements.

The buildings of which His Excellency was about to lay the foundation stone would provide a local habitation for that Association and he thought they might have a more suitable name and a motto. He said they might have a more suitable name, because, after hearing Dr. Turner's report they would have perceived that this was really a Sanitary Mission, and they were providing a Sanitary Mission House for the purpose of carrying out the work. It seemed to him that instead of Sanitary Association it might be more appropriate to call it the Sanitary Mission of Bombay, and that building the Sanitary Mission House of the City of Bombay.

AN APPROPRIATE MOTTO.

Then, too, they might have a suitable motto, and in that connection he was reminded of the great Lord Beaconsfield, who, in one of his great speeches pointed out that the great need of the present day was sanitation, and, referring to the old proverb of the wise King Soloman, "vanity of vanities, all is vanity," humourously remarked that the wise King had probably been misreported, as they were all apt to be misreported even in these days of shorthand. Lord Beaconsfield said that what King Soloman probably said was not *vanitas vanitatum, omnia vanitas*, but *sanitas sanitatum omnia sanitas*. It seemed to him that would be an appropriate motto for that institution.

It was an irony of fate that they of the East should be so thoroughly backward in regard to sanitary movements when they remembered that in the old days it was the people of the East who were remarkable for sanitary progress and sanitary improvement. All the religions of the East applied themselves to sanitary laws, and every religious code in the East prescribed cleanliness and sanitation. If they went back in history they found that the European nations who were now so forward were very much otherwise in the old days. Historians had pointed out that in the dark middle ages Europe was for a thousand years absolutely unwashed. It was the East, through Anglo-Indian officers sent back from India, that taught the west the great benefits of daily baths (laughter).

The time had surely come when they in the East must make an effort to take all measures necessary for sanitary improvement and progress. It was not enough to be satisfied with personal cleanliness. They must march with the times. Conditions had changed, new circumstances had arisen, and they must try to educate and train their people to higher ideals of sanitation. It was a great work which Dr. Turner had undertaken—to educate the people out of their old ideas and into new ideas of cleanliness and sanitation. That building was meant for that missionary work. He called Dr. Turner the missionary of sanitary work in this city, and he now called upon His Excellency to lay the foundation stone of this home for the Sanitary Mission.

LORD WILLINGDON'S SPEECH.

His Excellency, after expressing the pleasure Lady Willingdon and he felt at being asked to be present and perform that important ceremony, said he was going to take them into his family confidence. It was Lady Willingdon's birthday (applause), and he hoped they would agree with him when he said that that surely must be a good omen for the future of the Sanitary Association.

Sir Pherozeshah Mehta: There could not be a more auspicious day (applause).

His Excellency, proceeding, said they were gathered there to round off and further increase the efficiency of that admirable institution which was formed in the time of his distinguished predecessor, Lord Lamington, and had done such splendid work in educating and instructing the poorer classes in Bombay in a general knowledge of the benefits of sanitation, and how to live under more healthy conditions in every way. He thought they were singularly fortunate that afternoon in meeting there under the chairmanship of Sir Pherozeshah Mehta, one of the Municipal, "Fathers," of the city, and one who had spent many years in devoted and voluntary work for the benefit of his fellow citizens.

It was a great satisfaction to him as it must have been to them, to have heard from the Report how much good the lectures which had been given had done, and how widespread was becoming the demand for sanitation not only in the city but also in the mofussil.

HEALTHY CITIZENS NEEDED.

When he looked back on the last few months it seemed to him that he had said a good deal on the matter of sanitation, and if he plunged into further remarks on the subject he was inclined to think it would be a repetition of what he had already said. But at the risk of that he was going to say one or two words, because he felt strongly on the subject, as he hoped all thoughtful-minded citizens did. Let him begin by uttering a truism—the prosperity of a nation depended in the main upon the health and vitality of its people, in the same way as work done by an individual depended almost entirely upon the condition of health and strength he was in when he had work to do. They might pour out their money on education, they might spend lakhs in promoting and developing commercial and industrial enterprises in this country, but it would be of little advantage to them unless they could raise up a strong, healthy, virile body of citizens ready and able, by their brains and ability, to take their places in the future and do the work which would be demanded of them by the development of this country.

Most of the audience he saw before him knew something of slum life in this city, but what did a large number of people who went about to see? They saw merely a city of broad streets and avenues, fine buildings and the appearance of trade and prosperity, which they were told, and rightly told, was increasing, although there was one significant fact, that the demand for labour was often more than the supply.

A PICTURE OF SLUM LIFE.

"But," Lord Wellingdon proceeded, "come with me into the slums behind those wide streets and broad avenues, and what do we find? There we see great buildings back to back with an alley-way in between and an open drain in the centre. Inside those buildings you find single-roomed dwellings housing families of eight or ten people: rooms very often without any light, air or ventilation, and in which there is no chance or possibility of health. People living under circumstances which breed disease and conduce to illness, and what is worse than all, which bring about that terrible infant mortality we know exists in this city—those poor children, who ought to grow up into some of the best workers in the future. A great deal has been done not only by the Sanitary Association but by many other people, but I do say that the people who live under such conditions deserved and ought to, and he hoped they would receive our heartfelt sympathy. I hope we shall work our hardest for their future benefit. The task is a very large one, the responsibility of the task is enormous but I believe the task and the responsibility will be undertaken readily and freely by all classes. I agree entirely with Sir Pherozeshah Mehta when he says that we ought to give a very hearty vote of thanks to Dr. Turner, and his voluntary and paid workers for the immense work and responsibility they have taken up.

APPEAL TO SLUM LANDLORDS.

"I am coming now to a delicate subject, but I feel it is my duty to refer to it. I am not quite clear that the responsibility of their duties is quite undertaken by one particular class of the community. I refer, ladies and gentlemen, to the owners of slum property themselves (hear hear). I say to you, as an owner of town property in another part of the world, that to own property is a great privilege but it is also an enormous responsibility, and trust that in the future I shall find that all owners of slum property in this city and in other towns will realise that they have got a heavy responsibility not only to the State, but to their country, to assist us in our endeavours to give better health, better means of living, and happier more contented lives to their tenants" (applause).

In conclusion, His Excellency said it had been to Lady Willingdon and himself a real pleasure to give a start to the Sanitary Association building, and to express the hope that it would always be a most useful house for the education of the people in sanitation. He said that with the more feeling because he believed that without sanitation without health and the means of getting it, they would never have real prosperity in any country.

Sir Balchandra Krishna moved a vote of thanks to their Excellencies. He said that was a real and sincere and not a conventional vote of thanks, because they were grateful that, in the midst of their many engagements, their Excellencies had found time to be present that evening and to help on the good work that was being done by the institution. The interest Lord and Lady Willingdon took in everything that was for the good of the people had made them exceedingly popular not only in Bombay, but throughout the Presidency.

Mr. Narottam Goculdas seconded, and Sir Pherozeshah Mehta, in putting the vote wished Lady Willingdon "many happy returns of the day."

The vote having been carried with acclamation the gathering dispersed.

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THE GREAT FIRE ON THE COTTON GREEN.

(Photos by E. W. Michael).

Heap of debris and damaged cotton bales.

Debris still smouldering.

Another heap of damaged bales.

DECCAN COLLEGE JUBILEE.

OLD STUDENTS' CELEBRATION AT DHULIA.

(From a Correspondent.)

DULHIA, Mar. 24.

The Old Students of the Deccan College, Dhulia, celebrated yesterday the jubilee of the College in a suitable manner. An intresting programme consisting of a tennis match with the Cumine Club, photo taking an address, an evening party and a musical concert, was gone through. Mr. Apte, retired Head Master and one of the oldest students presided. Messrs. M. K. Apte, pleader, Kotwal, pleader, and Bhayasaheb Garud spoke on the occasion and a congratulatory resolution was sent to the Deccan College. The day was spent most enjoyably by the old Deccanites of the place. In the top room amongst some school books belonging to Sultan Chand, one copy each of the second, third and fourth editions of the "Liberty" leaflet was found. They also found and seized a copy book, containing some proscribed poetry and a number of other Urdu poems. In another room they found a typed document commencing "now Ram comes to India" and a covering letter addressed to a "beloved pooran", acking him to read the lecture and if he did not dare or like to publish it in India to send it to an American paper, but "anyhow it must be published". In the next room, which was padlocked and had to be broken open they found a biscuit tin, wrapped in a copy of the "Amrita Bazar Patrika" It contained a quantity of cotton wool. A hollow paper-cylinder was found under the top-layer and the lid of the tin was padded with a newspaper. There were some light yellow stains on the cotton-wool. Both the accused denied ownership of the box and professed ignorance as to its owner. Witness warned the court and the counsel for the defence to be extremely careful in handling the biscuit-box as some of the contents were still dangerous.

ALLEGED CLEVER FRAUD ON A POSTMASTER.

BOGUS SUPERNUMERARY INSPECTOR.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, Mar. 24.

The Calcutta police are inquiring into a case of alleged fraud by a Eurasian, who, on Friday, while posing as Supernumerary Inspector deputed to trace some stolen monies, entered the Serampure Post Office and checked the cash and receipts. He sealed a bag containing some money and left it in charge of the postmaster saying he would call again. As he did not put in an appearance yesterday the bag was opened and thirty-seven notes for ten rupees each were found to be stolen.

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HIGH COURT.

ORIGINAL SIDE.

RIGHT TO REDEEM A MORTGAGE.

(Before Mr. Justice Macleod.)

PURSHOTAMDAS PADAMSY *v.* BHAIDAS CALLIANDAS.

In this case the facts of which have already appeared in these columns, his Lordship delivered judgment on Tuesday.

The plaintiff who was the surviving member of a joint Hindu family filed this suit for the redemption of certain property belonging to the joint family and mortgaged in 1880 by his eldest brother to the father of the defendant-mortgagee for joint family purposes. It was admitted that the plaintiff was a minor when this mortgage was executed. It was also admitted that in 1880 the adult members of the family carrying on a joint family business were adjudicated insolvents.

The following points were raised on behalf of the defendant mortgagee.

(1) That the right and power to redeem the mortgagor's insolvency be vested in the Official Assignee, the insolvancy of the adult members of the joint family carrying with it the interest also of the unadjudicated minors. The plaintiff was therefore not entitled to redeem.

(2) The defendant also set up a parole agreement of sale to him in 1880 of the mortgaged property and contended that such parole agreement affected a valid transfer to him of the property before Transfer of Property came into force.

His Lordship in giving judgment, said that the first point taken by the defendant was that the plaintiff was not the proper party to redeem as the original mortgagor had become insolvent. This gave rise to the question what happened when an eldest member of the joint family and therefore the manager of the joint family property became insolvent. Even if his power to deal with the joint family property vested in the Official Assignee under section 30, of the Provincial Insolvency Act, such power could only be executed by the Official Assignee during the life-time of the insolvent and not after his death. The power therefore remained with the minor, member of the family who was clearly entitled to redeem.

It was also argued that the oral agreement to sell conveyed the property to the mortgagee as an owner. It was not necessary to decide whether parole agreement between Hindus could effect a valid transfer of property before the Transfer Property Act) came into force, as the agreement in question was clearly to be carried out by a subsequent conveyance and such a conveyance was never executed. Besides certain records showed that even after the agreement the mortgagee considered himself a mortgagee only and not the owner of the property. The matter therefore was referred to the Commissioner for taking accounts. The plaintiff was declared entitled to lowed credit for expenses necessary for repairs, for preserving property from destruction and for the rebuilding necessary for the preservation of the property. Plaintiff was entitled to surcharge what the mortgagee ought to have received and did not receive payment of what was found due to the defendant on the taking of such accounts the plaintiff was declared entitled to redeem. Costs and further directions reserved.

DISPUTE BETWEEN GAS AND ELECTRIC SUPPLY COS.

LAYING OF A TRANSVERSE MAIN OVER A GAS PIPE.

(Before Mr. Justice Davar and Mr. Justice Beaman.)

In re Arbitration between the Bombay Gas Co., Ltd., and the Bombay Electric Supply and Tramways Co., Ltd.

Some dispute about damage to the Gas Company by the action of the Electric Supply Tramway Company in laying a transverse main over a gas pipe having arisen between the two Companies, the matter was referred to the arbitration of Mr. M. R. Jardine, Barrister-at-Law. Mr. Jardine's finding on facts was that no responsible person on behalf of the Gas Company, being present to see that the work done by the Electric Supply and Tramways Company was to the reasonable satisfaction of that Company, although notice that the work was being done was duly given to that Company, the work was not done to the satisfaction of the Co. But as the Electric Supply Tramways Company, desired that there should be a decision on record as regards points of law so that arbitrators may be guided by such a decision, in future, the present reference was sought by them.

The arbitrator therefore, stated the following two points of law for the opinion of the Court. The two points were:—(1) whether upon the true construction of Act IX of 1910. (Indian Electricity Act) the damage claimed to have been suffered by the Gas Co. was the subject of compensation under section 19 of the said Act, (2) whether by reason of the Gas Co. not having availed themselves of the provisions of section 14 of the said Act, they are entitled to any remedy in respect of the position of the cables.

The Advocate-General appeared for the Electric Co.

Mr. Binning appeared for the Gas Co.

Mr. Nicholson appeared for the arbitrator.

The Advocate-General in the course of his arguments submitted that this was a matter of very great simplicity. His clients were anxious that there should be a reference to the Court in order that there should be a decision on record so that the arbitrator might be guided.

The facts as stated by the Advocate-General in his opening address were that in 1907 the Electric Co., were laying mains in Bapu Khote Street from south to north. The work was closed in May before the commencement of the monsoon. In October of the same year they wanted to start work again and gave notice under section 15—1 of the Electricity Act III of 1903, that they wanted to start work again. The object of the notice was to let the Gas Co., know of it. Work was accordingly commenced and the Electric Co's main was duly laid over the Gas Co's main so as to totally cover the Gas Co's main for 12 feet. Early in 1913, the Gas Co., having found their 3in. main insufficient had a desire to replace it by a 4in. main. The Gas Co. claimed that they should be paid the cost which they had incurred at the time they had laid their 3in. main. Some correspondence passed between the two Companies and the Electric Co., refused to pay anything to the Gas Co. for the diversion of the Gas main. The Gas Co's contention was that the action of the Electric Co., in laying a main over that of the Gas Co., caused damage, detriment or inconvenience to them; and therefore the Gas Co., claimed Rs. 45-12-6 from the Electric Co., under section 19 of the Electricity Act. The amount claimed was that of the main pipe and cost of excavation.

ARBITRATOR'S FINDING.

The matter was referred to the arbitration of Mr. Jardine. The Gas Co.'s claim was [illegible] Electricity Act. Mr. [illegible] found [illegible] though notice was given [illegible] was not executed [illegible] of the Gas Co., [illegible] on was present on [illegible] the two points of law [illegible] opinion of the Court.

The Advocate-General argued that section 14 applied. Provisions of that section about sending the notice, etc., were complied with. The duty of the Gas Co., was to send a notice to the Electric Co., which would then do the work and the Gas Co., would pay the expenses of that work. Section 14 expressly met with such a case as this where one pipe crossed another. If the Gas Co., did not follow the procedure laid down in that section, it was entirely their fault. The above remarks were as regards the second point referred to the Court. Regarding the first point he submitted that section 19, would not be deemed to apply as section 14 only applied. It was not by reason of the execution of powers that damage, detriment or inconvenience was caused. The Gas Co., for their own profit wanted to substitute a 4in. pipe for a 3in. one. The powers which the Electric Co., were exercising in 1907, were the powers of breaking open the streets and laying the pipes. That was under the old Act of 1903. There was no detriment at the time the cable was laid. There might have been detriment later. The Gas Co., had every opportunity to send their man to inspect the work. He cited *Swansea Corporation v. Harpur*. 1912, *F. K. B. p.* 493. That was an anologous case to the present one.

Beaman, J: Detriment may result immediately after the work is done or five years after. The old Act of 1913, said that they were to cause as little damage as might be i.e., as reasonably might be. In 1903, they were not to compensate for detriment or inconvenience but only for damage. In 1910, the words "detriment" and "inconvenience" were inserted after the word "damage."

The Gas Co's claim amounted to Rs. 45-12-6. How could it be said that the damage was the substantial damage contemplated by section 19. The amount was important as it was a case of *De minimis Non Curat Lex*.

Davar J:—Is there a provision in the Act than if section 14 is not followed the party's claim would be barred?

Advocate-General:—No, my Lord.

The Advocate-General asked the Court to hold that section 14 applied, and section 19 did not apply. Further that no claim could arise under section 19. The whole amount was something of a very trivial character. The work of the Gas Co., was a new work and their remedy was under section 14. It was not damage caused in execution of the work. The damage was of a very trivial character.

Mr. Binning for the Gas Co., submitted that the case was of importance, because the principle involved in the determination of this case was important. They could not get redress in any other way than arbitration. The arbitrator could not have made this reference, if he had not been frightened by the case in 1912, 3. *K. B. p.* 493 cited by the Advocate-General. Laying a cable was damage and damage in the old Act included "detriment" and "inconvenience." He could not understand the reasoning that damage did not occur till they (the Gas Co). found it out. Immediately the cable was laid over the pipe, damage occurred. There was no resemblance between this case and the case contemplated by section 14, of the Electricity Act.

The Advocate-General replied and Davar, J. said that the words in the section meant that they had to cause as little inconvenience as possible; but they should have to pay for any slight inconvenience.

Their Lordships reserved Judghent.

Solicitors for the Gas Co:—Crawford Brown and Co.

Solicitors for the Electric Supply Tramways Co. Craigie, Blunt and Caroe.

SHORT CAUSE.

SALE OF THE PROPERTY OF CINEMA DE LUX.

Before Mr. Justice Macleod.

ISIDORE FULGENCIO DESOUZA *v.* THE CINEMA DE LUX THEATRE CO., LTD.

This was a suit for money lent on the security of all the property of the defendant Company's theatre.

Mr. Invararity appeared for the plaintiff.

The plaintiff deposed that he advanced Rs. 10,000 on March 13th, 1913, and another sum of Rs. 15,000 on 16th Oct., 1913, on the security of the defandant's property. A mortgage was subsequently executed as security for both these sums, the mortgage being signed by two of the directors, also by the managing director and sealed with the Company's seal. The defendant Co. promised to pay Rs. 100 every day as provided in the deed and the condition was that the whole sum was to become due on non-payment of such sums for 30 days. Before he filed the suit payments for 30 days were in arrears. Some part of the defendant's property was sold with the witness's consent for Rs. 3,000 and Rs. 1,000 were paid to him in January 1914. Witness had received nothing beyond that.

A decree for sale of the defendant's property was passed as prayed for and the surplus of any realised by the sale was ordered to be paid to the defendants.

DECREE AGAINST A BANK MANAGER.

JUSUB ABDUL LATIFF *v.* H. K. BIJLANI.

Mr. Kanga appeared for the plaintiff. The defendant who appeared in person said that he was the manager of the Bombay branch of the Sindh and Baluchistan Banks now in liquidation, and having its head-office ta Quetta. He admitted having passed a promissory note by way of security and said that he would pay up the amount if time was given.

His Lordship—What was the consideration for the note?

Mr. Kanga.—The consideration was that we should not withdraw our monies (Rs. 1,600) from the current account of the Bank. The defendant was the manager of the Bank, and on his guaranteeing to pay the amount we forbore from withdrawing the monies as we wished to do on a date before the Bank went into liquidation. The defendant as surety would be entitled to stand in our shoes and enforce whatever claims we had against the Bank but we as creditors were not bound to exhaust our remedies against the Bank as principal debtor before coming on the surety.

Decree for Rs. 1,600 and interest was passed in the plaintiff's favour. The defendant allowed one month to pay up the amount.

INJUNCTION AGAINST AN ACTOR.

THE PARSI IMPERIAL NATAK MANDLI *v.* MAHOMED VAHIDALLI.

Mr. Nicholson, who held the Advocate-General's brief for the plaintiff said that this case came on before his Lordship on the 24th February when his Lordship passed an order for special warrant to a clerk of the plaintiff's attorneys to serve the summons on the defendant. The defendant was an actor in the service of the plaintiff Company and in breach of his agreement with the Company he left the Company and joined a rival theatrical Company at Aligarh. Summons was served to him personally on the Exhibition grounds bu he refused to sign the acknowledgement and an order, for substisuted service had to be taken.

Daniel David called by Mr. Nicholson, said that he was the stage-manager of the plaintiff Company. He know the defendant who was an actor. The defendant ceased to act without his master's consent from January 8th 1914. His master had great difficulty in finding another man for the place and much time and money would have to be expended in training another man. Besides his master feared that the defendant would impart the secrets of the plaintiff Company to the Company in which he was now employed. The Company suffered a loss of Rs. 1,500 to Rs. 2,000 because of the defendanat leaving the service. Defendant had agreed when employed by the plaintiff not to serve any one else for three years and also to pay Rs. 1,000 damages if he left the plaintiff's service.

Mr. Nicholson said that he asked for a decree against the plaintiff for Rs. 1,000 and for an injunction to prevent him from acting with any other Company for the agreed period of three years that is till the 20th of April, 1916.

His Lordship: Have you any authority for restraining a person from working for his livelihood, for restraining an actor from acting for a rival Company?

Mr. Nicholson cited 5 Bom. L. Reporter 878 S-57 of the Specific Relief Act and illustration (c) to the section.

A decree for Rs. 1,000 and an injunction as prayed for by Mr. Nichelson, was passed.

MERCHANTS' BANK'S CLAIM.

THE BOMBAY MERCHANTS BANK LTD. *v.* MOTICHAND RUPCHAND AND ANOTHER.

Mr. Rackes appeared for the plaintiff.

Mr. Desai for the defendant said that a written statement had been filed and applied for a transfer of the suit to the long causes list.

Mr. Desai contended that the promissory notes were passed under circumstnces mentioned in the written statement and no monies were received as consideration for the notes by the defendants. He further contended that the plaintiffs had got the defendant's pearls with them as security for monies advanced to the defendants and the promissory notes were not to be enforced unless there was a deficit in the security on the value of the pearls and such deficit was first ascertained. Mr. Desai relied upon prov. (3) S. 92 of the Indian Evidence Act and said that the ascertainment of the deficit was a condition precedent to the attaching of obiligation which he was entitled to prove.

Mr. Raikes for the plaintiff opposed the application on the ground that the defence raised by Mr. Desai was a demurrable one. The defendants delivered promissory notes payable on demand and now he wanted to prove that they were not payable on demand, a thing which he clearly could not do. The learned counsel cited 2 Calcutta Weekly Notes p. 188 in support of his contention.

His Lordship transferred the suit to the long causes lis, costs to be costs in the suit.

APPELLATE SIDE.

"DESPERATE" CHARACTERS BOUND OVER.

(Before the Chief Justice and Justice Batchelor.)

JETHABHAI MITHABHAI AND KASHIBHAI BAPUJI *v.* THE KING-EMPEROR.

The accused were charged with protecting and harbouring thieves, with extorting or attempting to extort and being desperate and dangerous characters under clauses (c) (d) and (f) of section 110 of the Criminal Procedure Code before Mr. Bulakhidas Bapuji, First Class Magistrate of Kaira. The Magistrate ordered under section 118 of the Criminal Procedure Code, that each of the accused should execute a bond for Rs. 3,000 for himself with two sureties of known respectability to the extent of Rs. 1,500 each, to maintain good behaviour for a period of one year.

The accused appealed against the order, with the result that the District Magistrate, Mr. J. P. Brander, held that the case against the accused under clause (b) of section 110 was not established; but he held that the prosecution had made out its case under clauses (c) and (d) of section 110 and confirmed the order of the Magistrate.

Against this order the accused applied to the High Court under its revisional jurisdiction.

The facts of the case are briefly these:—The accused are Lewa Patidars of Thasra. They are big landholders and members of the Thasra Local Board. Both the accused are also money-lenders. The first accused, Jethabhai Mithabhai, has been a member of the District Local Board and is a member of the Agricultural Committee of the Kaira District. He pays about Rs. 1,000 every year as Government assessment. The second accused, Kashibhai Bapuji, pays Rs. 400 as Government assessment and had been the Police Patel of Thasra for the last 21 years. The accused had a joint grass business until last year. It was alleged that they had formed into a gang and that they were in the habit of protecting and harbouring thieves; and that they were committing extortions and they were so desperate and dangerous as to render their being at large without security hazardous to the community. The circle Inspector of Nadiad, Mr. C. Pegge, filed a complaint before the First Class Magistrate of Kaira, Mr. Bulakhi Bapudas, that he found that the accused were bad characters. Then Maganlal Mohanlal Gandhi was appointed by the Government to make inquiry into the matter of grass frauds that were going on systematically in the villages of Thasra Taluka. In the course of his inquiry he came to know that the first accused Jethabhai had tried to harbour one Tulshi, who was admittedly proved to be a thief of the Government grass and when Maganlal made the inquiry into the grass frauds Tulsi had absconded. Besides Maganlal mentioned several instances of the first accused collecting witnesses in the security case against Vithaldas Parshotamdas. Several witnesses in the Golaj extortion case were being tutored in Jethabhai's house when the Golaj extortion case was being tried by Mr. R. Milne, Divisional Magistrate. With regard to the alleged desperate and dangerous acts of the accused, it was alleged that the first accused had deprived one Somabhai of his mango trees on the side where his fields border on those of the first accused. The first accused had also actively helped the accused in Bai Divali's murder case to get off. The second accused had threatened to kill one Desai Jiva if he used his well, the object being to get possession of the well. The second accused as Police Patel had also extorted money from one Samat for being drunk and from one Mira for the injury done by him.

"MEN OF CHARACTER."

The accused stated that one Vithaldas was prosecuted for an offence of extortion on the evidence of certain Gholaj witnesses, whose depositions about the alleged extortion were already taken by Bulakhidas in the security proceedings. Those Gholaj witnesses were sent into the compound of Jethabha, the first accused, without his knowledge, while he was on the upper story of his house engaged in his private affairs with one Ranchodlal, by one Lallu Ranchod, a great enemy of the accused. The said Lallu then managed to call Maganlal who was falsely informed that those witnesses were being tampered with by the accused Jethabhai, who knew nothing about this affair till he was called down by Maganlal Gandhi. Maganlal instead of asking Jethabhai or those Gholaj witnesses anything about their presence there, at once called the Mamlatdar and Mr. Milne, in whose court the case was to be tried that day and prejudiced them against Jethabhai. None of those officers asked one word either to the first accused or to those Golaj witnesses, as to how these witnesses happened to be there, but made a *panchnama* and believed that they were there for being tampered with although the first accused had no connection whatever with Vithaldas. Since this incident attempts had been made successfully to prejudice the mind of the District Magistrate against the accused, who were known to all local officers to be men of established reputation and character. The District Magistrate then granted a warrant for the search of the accused's houses. The proceedings against the accused were then instituted in the court of Bulakhidas Bapuji. First Class Magistrate of Kaira.

The First Class Magistrate while passing the order for security, said: "The evidence for the prosecution seems to be genuine and the sum total of all the oral and documentary evidence in the case brings the acts of the accused No. 1 and No. 2 under clauses (c) (d) and (f) of Section 110 Cr. P. Code. The prosecution has not only produced evidence of general bad character of the accused but given evidence to prove instances coming under Section 110. There is nothing to show that the investigating officers had any animus against any of the accuser nor were they prejudiced in any way."

The accused then appealed to the District Magistrate who confirmed the order of the First Class Magistrate with regard to clauses (c) and (d). He said: "The prosecution has in my opinion fully made out its case. It is a commonplace of judicial and ordinary experience that influential and wealthy local men who are given to malpractices and oppression take every opportunity to make friends with Government officials, secure places of influence on local bodies such as the Local Board, with the view of gaining official position and making the public think the officials are their friends, and so deterring their victims from making complaints to the officers. This policy the accused have adopted all along, and this in my opinion explains the evidence in their favour of officials formerly connected with the locality."

The accused then applied to the High Court under its revisional jurisdiction. They stated in their applications that during the course of inquiry in the first court, the applicants had applied for summoning the then District Magistrate Mr. Chuckerbutti as a witness for the defence. The court disallowed the application without assigning any reasons; therefore the applicants applied against the order to the High Court, but their application was rejected on the ground that the High Court was reluctant to interfere in the pending proceedings. After a protracted trial of over ten months, occupying nearly 55 hearings and taking place before an itinerant Magistrate who moved from place to place, it was held by the Magistrate that there was sufficient justification for the applicability of the provisions of Section 110, and he ordered the applicants to furnish security to maintain good behaviour. The applicant appealed against the said order, and his appeal came up for disposal before Mr. Chuckerbutty. The said officer having declined to transfer the appeal from his court to any other court the applicants then had applied to the High Court for the transfer. The High Court granted a rule *nisi* calling upon the District Magistrate to show cause why the appeal should not be transferred, but in the meanwhile Mr. Chuckerbutti was transferred from the Kaira District and so the applicants saw no reason to press the application. The appeal was eventually heard by Mr. J. P. Brander, District Magistrate of Kaira, who confirmed the order of the lower court with slight modification.

ERRORS OF LAW.

It was contended on behalf of the accused that the case was studded with palpable errors of law; was marked by wrong reception of inadmissible evidence; and was based on data erroneously assumed as proved facts. The omission to call Mr. Chuckerbutty as a witness was an illegality of the kind described in 4 Bombay Law Reporter, page 38. It was illegal not to have called for the Government Tumar in Jiva's case. The *bona fide* disputes about mango trees and about the right to use well water between adjoining owners, were but matters for civil action and could hardly be taken as criminal matters. The District Magistrate had erred in treating the judicial inquiry under chapter VIII. of the code as running more or less "on the lines of departmental inquiries." The Lower Court ought to have borne in mind that the whole case was bolstered up by the applicants' enemies.

Their Lordships after hearing the arguments of Counsel discharged the rule.

Mr. Velinkar instructed by Mr. Ratanlal Ranchoddas appeared for the first accused.

Mr. V. J. Patel instructed by Mr. Ratanlal Ranchoddas, appeared for the second accused.

THE BOOTH MEMORIAL.

Photo by Messrs. Bourne & Shepherd.

Scene at th Lay- of the Foundation Stone.

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(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

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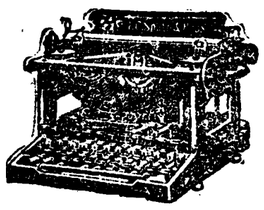

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MEXICO.

THE ORIGIN OF THE MONROE DOCTRINE.

The developments in Mexico revive in an acute form many old problems, writes Mr. R. C. Hawkins in the "Daily News." President Wilson's attitude of friendly neutrality towards the democratic party in that country is along the lines of great American traditions; and there are many precedents to justify his attitude of non-interference.

In 1810 a party of American adventurers held a meeting in Florida, which was then a Spanish Colony. Pretending to be Spanish subjects, they proclaimed their meeting to be a Convention, and then proclaimed the province to be independent of Spain. A presidential message to the United States Congress then mentioned the "occupation" of West Florida, and Congress thereupon passed an Act sanctioning the said occupation. During the discussion of these rather questionable proceedings in Congress we find the germ of the Monroe doctrine which was to be formulated some years later. Spain was proposing to pay her European debts by handing over her American Colonies. It was then declared that the United States could not allow the territory to pass into the hands of any foreign Power, so that in 1821 the King of Spain felt himself obliged to ratify the loss of his Floridas.

Shortly afterwards the United States was threatened with a conflict with the Holy Alliance of Europe, viz., Russia, Austria, Prussia, France, and Spain. England under Canning hesitated what to do, and appointed commercial commissioners to report on the situation in South America. The United States then refused the Tsar's invitation to join the Alliance in maintaining Spanish power over South America, and in 1822 Monroe recognised the independence of Columbia, Mexico, Buenos Ayres, Chili, and Peru. Canning thereupon took the plunge and declared himself willing to oppose the Holy Alliance's intervention in Spanish America if the United States promised to co-operate.

TO KEEP EUROPE OUT.

Jefferson said that America, North and South, should have a peculiar political system founded on freedom; Europe must never be allowed to intermeddle; the offered help of England snould, therefore, be accepted even at the risk of a war. By acceding to England's proposition they brought her mighty weight into the scale of free government, and they thereby emancipated a whole continent at one stroke. If a war were the consequence it would not be England's war, but theirs—to maintain their principles; but he was clearly of Mr. Canning's opinion that war would be prevented, not provoked. Thereupon President Monroe formulated his doctrine. The Presidential message itself was a long one, but the paragraphs which go by the name of the Monroe Doctrine can be summarised in few words. The United States would not interfere with existing dependencies of European Powers, but as regards the independent Republics of America any interposition for the purpose of oppressing or controlling their destiny would be viewed as the manifestation of an unfriendly spirit to the United States.

A PANAMA CONGRESS.

In 1821 the Republic of Colombia had proposed a closer connection between all the Spanish Colonies in Central and South America, and it had been decided to hold an inter-State Congress on these lines at Panama in 1825. As a result of the promulgation of the Monroe doctrine the United States were invited to attend, and its advocates declared the proposed Congress to be a boundary stone in the epoch of the world's history. Mexico desired to discuss some practical method of preventing interference of European Powers, and suggested that the only way was by an agreement as to the exact method in which each of the Congress-Powers should give its co-operation.

Mexico had meanwhile demanded the fulfilment of the Monroe pledge against France. The Government replied that the United States stood pledged to themselves, but not to a foreign Power. In 1824 Brazil proposed a concert of American powers to sustain American independence, but a definite reply from the United States was not forthcoming. Colombia come along with a complaint that France wished her to become a monarchy, and she wished to know what action the United States would take. The reply was the expression of a hope that the Holy Allies would not use force against the Colombian Republic, who should maintain its own independence and Congress would determine how the United States would resist.

FRANCE AND MEXICO.

All this make the forthcoming Panama Congress very important. The Southerners, however, feared it because they thought it would raise the slave question. "The freeing of the islands of Porto Rico and Cuba from the Spanish 'yoke' was already on the agenda. An invitation to the African State of Hayti had been given and accepted. But just then Adams became President, and at once declared the invitation to Panama had been accepted. The Foreign Relations Committee of the Senate objected, and protested that the other American States required no help. There was no reason, they said for guaranteeing the dominions of foreigners and neuterality was proposed as an alternative. The President retorted that the Panama Congress would be harmless and useful, and he persuaded the Senate to negative its Committee's report. The Monroe doctrine was, however, now modified because the President declared in favour of a mutual pledge among the parties to the Congress to permit no European jurisdiction upon their own soil. This, however, did not satisfy the House of Representatives, and there was much obstruction, so that the North American deligates actually reached Panama after the Congress had closed!

The Monroe doctrine next cropped up in 1845, when M. Guizot suggested that the annexation of Texas by the United States would disturb the balance of power in America. President Polk called that "interference" and made it the excuse for a campaign in favour of annexation which Mexico could not resist. This course was resented by the Anti-Slavery party, who now got the upper hand, so that no intervention took place until some years later when Napoleon III. set up Maximilian as Emperor of Mexico, although that was in direct contravention to the original doctrine. The Mexicans, however, solved their own difficulty, and the death of Maximilian re-established the Republic.

The doctrine in a new form was invoked in 1895 when Great Britain demanded redress from Venezuela. "No European Power should forcibly deprive an American State of the right of self-government," was the amended form; and President Cleveland said he feared the introuction of militarism into America if he abated this doctrine. Great Britain, however, had her way, for on reference to arbitration it was found her claim was justified.

FIFTY YEARS ON A THRONE.

KING GEORGE OF GREECE AND HIS STORY.

Few events in the recent annals of Europe were more tragic than the assassination—not yet twelve months ago—of King George of the Hellenes, which took place on March 18, last year, writes the "Standard." He was the brother of Queen Alexandra, to whom, by the way, this book is by permission dedicated, and the uncle, therefore, of our own King George. He was a mere youth in his teens when in 1863 he ascended an uneasy throne, from which Otho, I had been driven largely through his inability to understand the aspirations of modern Greece. George I had a difficult part to play, and there were times in his reign when it looked uncommonly as if he might share the fate of his predecessor and be driven into exile, and yet in the end he triumphed over all difficulties and won the good will and loyalty of his subjects. It may be said without any misgiving that the late King of the Hellenes was never more popular or firmly established on the throne than in the year when he was shot in the back in the streets of Salonika by the bullet of a cowardly dipsomaniac. King George had reigned for practically half a century, and at the moment of his death his subjects were making preparations for the celebration of his jubilee as Monarch.

There is a pathetic interest about this book, [King George of Greece. By Captain Walter Christmas. Illustrated. (Eveleight Nash. 15s. net.)] apart from the able manner in which the writer traces the political events which marked the reign of King George of Greece from first to last. Captain Walter Christmas, like the late King, is a Dane, and an officer in the navy of that nation. He made the acquaintance of King George of Greece as far back as 1875. At that time he was a naval cadet in the Danish corvette Dagmar, which in the autumn of that year lay at anchor in the sheltered harbour of Piræus. The call of the blood brought King George aboard, and he took a fancy to the lad and invited him to stay at the palace as playmate to his children. King George of Greece was one of the most unconventional of Sovereigns, kindly, breezy in manner, endowed with a quick sense of humour, and delightfully human. He never quite lost sight of his young friend of the Dagmar, and when the latter, now a bronzed man, aspired to write a book about Greece, with special reference to his patron's reign, the King fell in with the idea with characteristic good humour. But he did not want to be put in the forefront of the picture. "Write about Greece," were his words, "do not bother about me."

Captain Christmas makes all this clear in a succession of vivid chapters which describe how King George avoided stones of stumbling. But the real interest of the book consists in its description of the final phase of a memorable reign. Military events in 1912-13 were so rapid and bewildering that Captain Christmas, with his book half-written, determined to make a forced march in the spring of last year to Salonika in order to learn from the King's own lips what had actually happened in the final stages of the war. He arrived at Salonika on the morning of the tragedy, bringing with him letters from the royal family of Denmark for the King. He was so utterly tired when he got to Salonika that he was getting into a luxurious bed at the hotel when he felt an inward call to resist the inclination to sleep and to go at once to the headquarters of the King, who had just made a triumphal entrance into the captured city. If he had put aside that strong premonition he would have missed his last audience with King George. Acting on the impulse of the moment, he went at once to the villa where the King was in residence and was received in audience. He found the ruler of Greece in a jaunty mood, and from eleven till one o'clock he read to him the last chapters of his book. The King spoke with evident pleasure of his approaching jubilee.

Over the luncheon that followed King George spoke of his approaching abdication. He said that he meant to hand over the throne to the Crown Prince Constantine immediately after the jubilee in October. He has reached the right age, and he possesses a vigour that I can no longer boast of. His popularity is now immense, and he has gained for himself a position abroad as well as at home. His time has arrived." General Pallis, who was present at the luncheon table, ventured to hazard a remark that the King ought not to walk about Salonika—since the place was full of desperadoes—as though he were in Athens. "My dear General," King George interrupted, "don't let me hear that sermon over again. I am a fatalist," he added, with a bright smile. "When my hour comes it will be no use." It came that very day. He went for a walk in the afternoon with his equerry, Colonel Rangoudi, and just as they reached the fatal corner at which he was struck down he exclaimed to that officer, "Thank God, Christmas can now finish his work with a chapter to the glory of Greece, the Crown Prince, and the army." The next moment he was dead. The assassin's bullet had mercifully gone straight to his heart.

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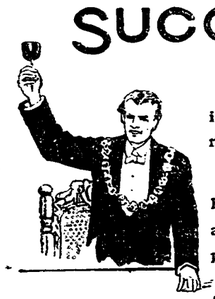

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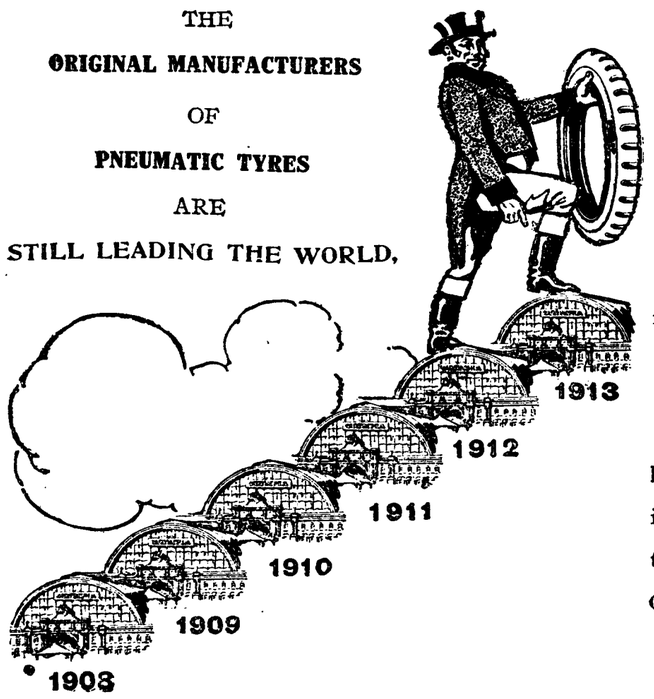

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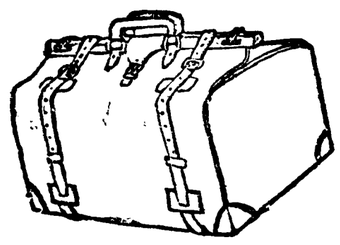

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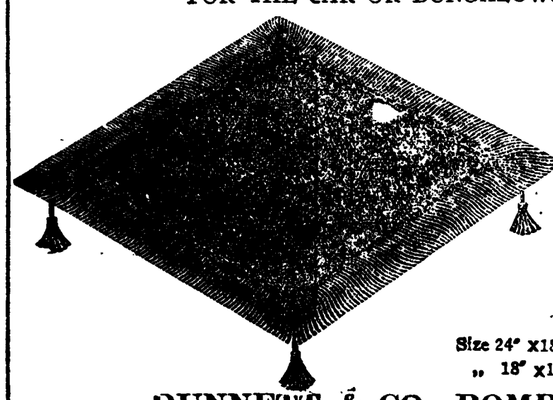

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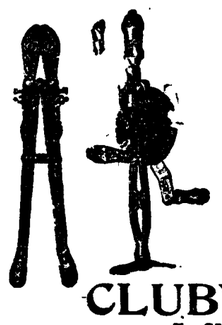

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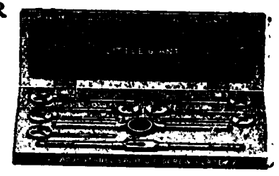

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